The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,532.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance....Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52
,, including postage	,, 72
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28
,, including postage	,, 38
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For Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
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Each succeeding insertion	,,	1 8 As. per

line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.	
Second Ditto	4 ,,	
Third and succeeding	3 ,,	

Broken Advertisements charged double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each....Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Right to notify, gratis, a Favorable Occurrence in Our Report.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ROBSON—January 21st, at Bombay, the wife of Captain Thomas Hamilton Robson, Commanding Her Majesty's 64th Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 24th—Dec.—January 7th, at St. Thomas's Chapel, Gujarat, by the Rev. Robert Bowes, Joseph Hayward Dodd, Esq., to Mary Ann Martin, second surviving and youngest daughter of the late A. G. Duffy, Esq., of Bombay, deceased.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

DARTENAY—January 9th, at Chunar, the wife of James Battersby, Esq., of a daughter.

INNES—January 12th, at 7, Elysium Row, the wife of J. Innes, Esq., of a daughter.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

CUMMING—January 8th, at the Mission House, Mysore, the wife of the Rev. Robert Cumming, Wesleyan Missionary, of a daughter.

MASTERS—January 9th, at Trankjuebar, the wife of Captain J. O. Masters, R.M., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DOLL—HALIBURTON—January 9th, at Ootacamund, by the Venerable Archdeacon Pakenham Cotton, Thomas Doll, Esq., Assistant Commissary, Hongi Wikiam Holmes Doll, Lieutenant Malcolm Scott Scott, to Lucy Emma, eldest daughter of Lieutenant General Haliburton.

KELSO—KELLAND—January 10th, at St. John's Church, Trichinopoly, by the Rev. Augustine Dease, M.A., John Anderson Kelso, Esq., Assistant Collector and Magistrate, to Margaret, daughter of William Kelland, Esquire, M. D. (Guelph) F. R. C. P. I. and widow of J. S. Kelland, Surgeon Major, and Acting Garrison Surgeon, Trichinopoly.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—January 9th, at Madras, Mr. T. Adams, late Personal Clerk, to the Accountant-General's Office, aged 53 years.

SHAW—January 10th, at Mysore, Georgina Louisa, the beloved wife of R. S. Shaw Shaw, Esq., of Hoonsoor.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Gwadur Ashee, Lingo, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay,...	1st & 15th	Leave Bussorah....	19th & 2nd
,, Muscat	8th	22nd ,, Bushire	22nd 6th
,, Gwadur	10th 25th	,, Lingo	25th 9th
,, Ashee	11th 26th	,, R. Abbas	26th 10th
,, Lingo	12th 27th	,, Muscat	27th 11th
,, Bushire	16th 30th	,, Muscat	30th 15th
Arrive Bussorah....	21st 5th	Arrive Bombay....	5th 21st

The Steam Ship "ASIA," 500 tons, 450 H. P., Commander H. Hutchinson, will be despatched as above on the 15th February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Intermediate ports of Kurrachee by the first available Steamer for Gwadur, Muskat, Lahsera and Guntoor, with the Dromedary Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo for Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from sea.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay (usually about)..... 11th and 26th.
Arrive Kurrachee..... 19th and 30th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H.P., Commander A. Cotter, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when the Mail arrives between A. M. and 6 P. M. it is impossible at this season for the Company's agents to accept passengers or cargo after night. When the Mail arrives upon a Monday, the Steamer is despatched on the Tuesday Morning following.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Intermediate ports of the Coast, Passengers and Cargo taken to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as under, twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay.....	1st & 15	Leave Calcutta.....	1st & 15		
,, Cochin	5	19	,, Nemptam	5	19
,, Tuticorin	6	17	,, Vizagapatam	8	17
,, Ceylon	7	18	,, Coconada	9	18
,, Calicut	8	18	,, Madras	9	23
,, Cochin	9	20	,, Negapatam	10	24
,, Tuticorin		20	,, Galle	15	
,, Ceylon			,, Ceylon		27
,, Coconada	7		,, Tuticorin	27	28
,, Madras	10	24	,, Cochin	28	29
,, Negapatam	11	25	,, Calicut	29	30
,, Galle	16	29	,, Cochin	30	1
,, Point de Galle	16	30	,, Mangalore	31	1
,, Colombo	16	31	,, Carwar	1	2
Arrive Calcutta.....	21	5	Arrive Bombay.....	5	7

The Iron Ship "BURMAH," 1,440 tons, 350 H. P., Commander A. Lawson, will be despatched as above on the 15th February.

The Steam Ship "ASSAM," 1,440 tons, 350 H. P., Commander ——, will be despatched hence for Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, touching at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st of March will be despatched hence for Calcutta and Bombay, touching at Cochin and Mangalore, instead of Tuticorin and Colombo.

The Agents to the local expenditure and economical for passengers from Bombay to Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, or the Malabar, who can send at Bombay, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Colombo can take the most route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and transship at the Sandpeak Mail steamer at the Pretty Island Steamer on the 16th.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY COMPANY, of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the under-mentioned Stations:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder.	Sewree.	Dolwa.	Mandwa.	Karanje.	Dharamtar.
	FARES.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class ...	0 2	0 3	0 5	0 6	0 8
Second Class ...	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5
Third Class ...	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 15th January run as follows, Sundays excepted:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dharamtar Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Colwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dharamtar and Colwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

Free Passes Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th October 1866.

N. B.—Passenger Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Mazagon.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the Mahratta and Canara Coast calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following dates:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay to Mangalore	Saturday.	Cochin	Sept. Saturday.
Mangalore ,, Cochin	Sunday.	Beypore	,, Sunday.
Cochin ,, Beypore	Monday.	Calicut	,, Monday.
Beypore ,, Calicut	,,	Tellicherry ...	,, Monday.
Calicut ,, Tellicherry	,, Monday.	Cannanore ...	,, Monday.
Tellicherry ,, Cannanore	,, Monday.	Mangalore ...	,, Tuesday.
Cannanore ,, Mangalore	,, Tuesday.	Coompta	,, Wednesday.
Mangalore ,, Coompta	,, Tuesday.	Carwar	,, Wednesday.
Coompta ,, Carwar	,, Wednesday.	Goa	,, Wednesday.
Carwar ,, Goa	,, Wednesday.	Vingorla	,, Thursday.
Goa ,, Vingorla	,, Wednesday.	Ratnagherry ...	,, Thursday.
Vingorla ,, Ratnagherry	,, Thursday.	Bombay	Arr. Friday.
Ratnagherry ,, Bombay	,, Thursday.		

The Steamer "SIR MARTLE PEERS," will be despatched according to the above on SATURDAY, the 26th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE new Ship "JOHN ELLIOTT" will sail to Calcutta about next week. For Freight, &c., apply to Messrs. R. & A. HORMARJEE, Esplanade Circle.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "CITY OF TANJORE," arrived from Glasgow, are required to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *City of Tanjore.*

Bombay, 19th January 1867.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per "COWASJEE DEHANGEER," KNIGHT, Master, from Liverpool, via Cork, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Knight will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th December 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that certain quantity of WOOD, lying at the undermentioned places, is under attachment in connection with a charge of ABDOOL KADIR, the Contractor, having cut Wood in the Government Forests, contrary to the terms of his contract:—

BUNDERS.

1. Rakhee.	5. Satpatton.
2. Bhaloda.	6. Pepdoo.
3. Rangpoor.	7. Saya.
4. Dhoodhea.	8. Manore.

RAILWAY STATION—Palghur.

Any person having claim to the Wood under attachment at the above-mentioned places should personally or by Agent, produce evidence within two months from date hereof, before the 1st Assistant Collector of Thana as to how he got the Wood in question, either from the said ABDOOL KADIR or any other individual, failing which the Wood under attachment will be disposed of at the pleasure of Government. Any application made after the prescribed period will not be attended to.

W. H. HAVELOCK, Collector,
Thana, Collector's Office, 15th January 1867.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez, about the 15th and 30th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 11th and 26th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FREIGHT TO ADEN.

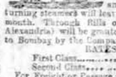
First Class.....	£48	Including use of Wines.
Second Class.....	£25	

For Freight or Passage apply to Rudd, Rathbone, Rae, 81, Water Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Iod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "NADA," 1,760 tons, Captain HANSON, will be despatched on the 4th February next.

SCHARNS, HOGART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class.....	£61	Including Rail or
Second Class.....	£41	Steamer thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEUART, HOGART & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1866.

NOTICES.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—NOTICE.—The GUJARATI GRAMMAR, which we had advertized a few days ago, is NOW READY, and sold by the undersigned. Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

No. 7 Forbes Street. ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

COLABA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—The new SHARE CERTIFICATES of this Company are NOW READY, and will be exchanged for old ones, properly endorsed, on application at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle.

For the London, Asiatic and American Company (Limited), Secretaries.

A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, (IN LIQUIDATION).—CREDITORS of the above Bank are hereby informed that forms of SPECIAL POWERS of ATTORNEY for the purpose of drawing their DIVIDENDS in London are now ready, and may be had on application at the Bank's Offices,

Rampart Row, 6th December 1866.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

PROGRAMME OF THE WEEK.

TUESDAY, 22ND JANUARY,
BENEFIT OF PRIMO BASSO
SIGNOR NINO RABOTTARO,
LA SONNAMBULA,
AND
GRAND DUET
OUT OF
"I. PURITANI" (BARITONE AND BASSO)
SUNG BY
SIGNORS REINA AND RABOTTARO.

THURSDAY, 24TH JANUARY,
SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT
IL TROVATORE
AND
GRAND FANTASTIC BALLET
"IDA RAPITA."

FRIDAY, 25TH JANUARY,
GRAND BALLET
AND
OPERATIC SELECTIONS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION

1st Class	Rs. 5
2nd Class	,, 3
3rd Class	,, 2

SATURDAY, 26TH JANUARY,
UNDER THE MOST DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. SIR BARTLE AND LADY FRERE.
BENEFIT OF PRIMA DONNA ASSOLUTA
MISS AMALIA JACKSON.
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,
VERDI'S GRAND OPERA
"RIGOLETTO."

TICKETS ON ALL BUT BENEFIT NIGHTS.

Dress Circle, Single.....	Rs. 10
,, Double.....	,, 15
Stalls	,, 5
Upper Circle.....	,, 2

At Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—MISS AMALIA JACKSON begs to announce her BENEFIT to take place at the GRANT ROAD THEATRE, under the patronage of H. E. the GOVERNOR and LADY FRERE, on SATURDAY, 26th January, on which occasion Verdi's Grand Opera

"RIGOLETTO,"

will be produced for the first time in Bombay.

Seats may be secured on application to Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office up to noon on TUESDAY the 22nd instant, for the conveyance of Troops, the strength of which is noted in the margin.

373 Men in health.
14 Women.
7 Children over 10 years.
29 ,, under 10 years.

2nd. The Troops to embark at Bombay and Kurrachee and sail to Plymouth for orders.

3rd. The Tenders to be made on the conditions of the revised Articles of Agreement, which can be obtained on application at the Office of the Agent for Transports.

4th. The Vessels tendered to be ready for final survey on the 4th proximo.

5th. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the Ship finding fittings, provisions, and water.

6th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

7th. Two-thirds of the Passage Money will be paid in Bombay, and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

8th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

9th. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay 17th Jan. 1867.

KHANDEISH AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—There will be an Exhibition of Agricultural Machinery, Produce, and Farm Stock at Mahijee Fair between the 11th and 16th February 1867.

The following Prizes will be awarded:—

LIVE STOCK.

1st. For the best pair of Bullocks of the following breeds (1) Thullarees or Hamtun, (2) Khandeish, (3) Berari, (4) Nimari, Malwee ..... Rs. 50
2nd. For the best Bull of any breed 30
3rd. For the best Cow of any breed 40
3rd. For the best Bull Buffaloe 30
4th. For the best Cow Buffaloe 40
5th. For the best six Sheep 20
7th. For the best Milch Goat 15
8th. For the best pair of Turkeys 15
9th. For the best four Ducks, any breed 10
10th. For the best four Fowls of any breed 10
11th. For the best Horse or Gulding for riding or driving purposes, not less than 14½ hands... 40
12th. For the best Mare ditto ditto 40
13th. For the best Tattoo or Galloway above 12 hands and less than 14½ hands..... 30

PRODUCE.

1. For the best specimen of Cotton grown in Khandeish of either of the following kinds:—
Improved Another Kind, Hingunghat, Dharwar, New Orleans, Egyptian, Peruvian and Sea Island..... 20
Note.—No specimen of less than 120 lbs. will be received for exhibition.
2. For the best specimen not less than a pucka maund of Gwar or Jagri 20
3. For the best specimen of not less than 50 Sugar Canes of any kind 15
4. For the best specimen of not less than 10 seers of the following grains:—Kumuddi rice, wheat, gram, jowari, bajree—for each kind 5
Note.—The above must have been grown in Khandeish.

MACHINERY.

The following Machinery will be exhibited in operation:—

1 Bullock power Lift Pump.
1 Portable double-barrelled Lift Pump on wheels.
1 Ditto ditto smaller than the above.
2 Small Hand Pumps.
1 Thrashing Machine
1 Winnowing Machine.
1 Plough.
1 Set of Harrows.
1 Chaff Cutter.
1 Grain Bruiser.

The above Machinery will be exhibited by an enterprising Bombay Firm—Messrs. Ritchie and Mitchell.

Circumstances have prevented sufficient notice being given to enable Manufacturers to compete in this department, prizes will not therefore be offered; but exhibitors will be remunerated specially for their expenses and trouble in forwarding any Machinery that may be available.

The usual Annual Prizes will be awarded to the produce of the Government Stallions at Mahijee Fair on the 15th February.

The object of the Exhibition is to encourage and improve the cultivation of superior kinds of produce and stock, and to endeavour to introduce into general use Machinery to economize human labour and more efficient than the rude Machinery now employed by the natives.

L. R. ASHBURNER, Collector.

Khandeish, Collector's Camp, Muswawad, 18th Jan. 1867.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Now Ready.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—A sale! Liverpool.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Poor Old Joint Stock.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Neptune's Message: a Submarine Extravaganza.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—A Christmas Carol. By our Sarcastic Contributor.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—The Synod of Hemlocks.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—"Our own Charade."

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Something more from our erratic Correspondent.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Ye Legende of Ye Knights of Orleans.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Sandy's Wars, &c. &c. &c.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *In Calcutta*—At Messrs. GEO. WYMAN & Co.
In Bombay—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CRESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.
In Poonah—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.
In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 30 Cornhill.

THE BROKERS' LOAN DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that from and after THIS DAY this Company will LOAN and LEND MONIES on the undermentioned SECURITIES at a moderate rate of Interest:—

On Government Securities.
On Shares in Banks.
On Landed Properties.
On Bullions.
On Shipping Documents of Goods not being of a perishable nature.
On Goods do. do. do.
For terms and particulars apply at the Office.

(Signed) ARDASHIR BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 14th January 1867.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given to CREDITORS of the BOMBAY BRANCH, holding CERTIFICATES of INDEBTEDNESS for Fixed or Current Deposits not amounting to Rupees (500) Five hundred that full payment of their Claims will be made at this Office on and after 3rd January 1867, in exchange for the Certificates, which must be endorsed and receipted in full discharge of all Claims against the Corporation.

Creditors who are also Shareholders, or who may be indebted to the Bank, will not be entitled to such payment.

A. J. HUNTER,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators, Bombay Branch, and Attorneys for William Hodgkin Holyland, Official Liquidator for the Court of Chancery.

Bombay, 22nd December 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December 1866.

R. FELL AND SON, POONA.—AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.—

HOUSES! HOUSES!! HOUSES!!!
Well worthy the attention of Capitalists.

R. FELL & SON have received instructions to submit to Public competition, at their Sale Rooms, in East Street, on TUESDAY, the 31st January, at 12 o'clock, the following valuable HOUSE PROPERTY, belonging to an Estate under Liquidation.

No. 1 Bungalow.

A large and commodious newly-built Bungalow on the Bund Road, next to Bund Cottage. This Building contains 7 large Rooms with the usual Bath Rooms and Closets, and a Verandah round the House, an extensive Compound in which is a good Well with a plentiful supply of water. The Out-houses consist of a large Cook Room, a good Godown, 4 Stables, 3 Coach House, large enough to accommodate 3 Conveyances.

This Building will be put up at Rs. 50,000.

No. 2 Bungalow.

Built on the same plan as No. 1. The Out-houses consist of a large Cook Room and 3 Godowns, an extensive Compound, which also has a good Well in it.

This Building will be put up at Rs. 40,000.

R. FELL & SON,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Poona, 21st January 1867.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held on FRIDAY the 25th instant, at 3 P. M., at the Company's Registered Office, No. 1 Bruce Lane, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Committee of Inspection.

2nd. To appoint Secretaries and Treasurers in the room of Messrs. Macculloch, John & Co., resigned.

3rd. To elect two Directors to fill vacancies.

By order of the Board,
GEO. INGLE & Co.,
Acting Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th January 1867.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—The subjoined CORRESPONDENCE will be submitted to the GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS to be held on Friday, 25th February

By order of the Board,
FORBES & Co.,
Acting Secretaries and Treasurers,

Bombay, 10th January 1867.

To W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq., Chairman,
Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co. (Ld.)

SIR,—We, the undersigned, Shareholders understand that the Board of Directors has provisionally appointed Messrs. Forbes and Co. Secretaries and Treasurers of the Mazagon Company, subject to the ratification of a General Meeting, and we now write to state that it is our wish, and we believe, the wish of a large majority of Shareholders, that the appointment should be offered to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., whose experience in the management of Land Companies, and whose special influence over the timber trade of Bombay which is so importantly connected with our interests, eminently qualify them for the Office. We are confident that, if they consent to act, their services will materially benefit the Company.

We particularly wish to state, however, that in making this Requisition, it is very far from our intention to disparage Messrs. Forbes & Co., for whom on the contrary we have high respect, and we feel sure that they will not consider it a slight, if, in so important a matter to the Company, we prefer an old Secretaries a Firm of greater special experience and connection.

We cordially trust that the Directors may not see in this expression of our views the slightest desire to offer any opposition to their decision, as we have the most perfect confidence in their management; but we feel that we should be wanting in our duty to the interests of the Company if we did not communicate our wishes to them.

We are confident that had they been aware that Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. could, as we hope, be induced to act for us, the Directors would in the first instance have applied to them, and that we should now have had the pleasure of announcing their decision, instead of appearing, but appearing only, to oppose it.

We therefore trust that the Directors may not see any reason to object to our Requisition for the appointment of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.—We are, Sir, your most obedient servants,

ABBEYCHUND CALLIANCHUND,
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY,
ROYCHUND TARRACHUND,
L. R. ASHBURNER,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
For Central India Finl. Corporation, M. ROONAN,
M. ROONAN,
WALTER R. CASSELS,
DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY,
BHIMJEE GIRDHUR,
For the Asiatic Financial Corporation.
G. R. WILSON,
M. MUNCHERJEE BANAJEE, } Liquidators.
F. F. COLAH.
TAPIDASS VURJDASS,
DOSSABHOY DHUNJEEBHOY,
TOOLSEEDASS VURJDASS,
ROBT. HANNAY, by his Attorney, W. R. Cassels
GAVIN STEELE, by his Attorney, W. R. Cassels,
MEER ALI DHURRUMSEY,
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
T. BLANEY,
A. M. GUBBAY,
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
GOVIND GIRGAONKER,
ROYCHUND DEEPCHUND,
MANOCKCHUND TOOLSEYDASS,
F. W. LAWRENCE,
PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.

12th January 1867.

GENTLEMEN,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. which I have placed before the Board.

The appointment of Secretaries and Treasurers rests, as you are aware, entirely with the Shareholders in General Meeting, and the appointments of Messrs. Forbes & Co. by the Board was consequently provisional only and subject to ratification.

I regret that you should feel yourselves unable to support the action of the Board in this matter. It is not for me to institute any comparison between the relative qualifications of Messrs. Forbes & Co. and Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. If you think your interests and those of the Company will be better cared for by the one Firm than the other, you have an undoubted right to act in accordance with your views. But I must say that I think Messrs. Forbes & Co would do complete justice to the Company, and that their management of its affairs would afford the best evidence that the Board had exercised a wise discretion in appointing them.

You will have an early opportunity at the General Meeting of which notice has already been advertised of bringing the subject before the general body of Shareholders; in the meantime you will of course ascertain whether Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. are willing under the circumstances to be put in nomination a point I gather from your letter on which you are not yet certified.—I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) W. H. CRAWFORD,

NOTICES.

MATHEMATICAL AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS—

THEODOLITES.—Six inch Transit Theodolites with Vertical Circle, illuminated axis, and three Tangent-screws, divided on silver to 30 seconds, complete in Mahogany box, with brass lock and handle and brass screwed at corners ..... Rs. 600 0
Six inch Theodolites, Everest's pattern, with three Tangent screws, divided on silver to 30 seconds, flash vernier plates, complete as above..... 450
Six inch Everest's Theodolite with three Tangent screws, divided on silver to 30 seconds, bevelled vernier plates, complete as above..... 400
A variety of other Theodolites kept in stock.
DUMPY LEVELS.—Fourteen inch Dumpy Levels, Bronzed, with compass, complete with Tripod Stand, and strong Mahogany box for Level..... 250
Ten inch Dumpy level, complete, as above..... 225 0
Sopwith's Fourteen feet Levelling Staff, each 45 0
Prismatic Compasses, 3½ inch with silver graduated ring, divided to 360 degrees, in leather sling case with Tripod stand, complete..... 75 0
Do. do. do. 4 inch complete, as above..... 85 0
Do. do. do. 4½ inch complete, as above..... 100 0
Pocket Sextants, three inch, with Telescope complete, in Leather sling case..... 85 0
Spirit Levels, 18 inches long, solid brass with adjusting screws, fitted in strong Oak boxes..... 50 0
Brass Spirit Levels, 12 inch, with cross Tube for Vertical and Horizontal use, and adjusting screws... 25 0
Plain Spirit Levels, each 12 inch Ebony with brass sliding Protractor..... 8 0
Chesterman's Patent metallic wove MEASURING TAPES, with folding winder—

100 feet Tapes	Rs.	10	
66 feet	,,	8	
50 feet	,,	6	

Cast Steel MEASURING CHAINS with arrows complete—

50 feet Chains	Rs.	12
66 feet	,,	17
100 feet	,,	18

Brass Rolling PARALLEL RULERS.—

6 inch Rolling Ruler	Rs.	9			
9	,,	,,	,,	,,	14
12	,,	,,	,,	,,	18
15	,,	,,	,,	,,	23
18	,,	,,	,,	,,	27
24	,,	,,	,,	,,	36
30	,,	,,	,,	,,	45

Ebony Rolling PARALLEL RULERS with Brass Rollers—

6 inch Ruler	Rs.	5			
9	,,	,,	,,	,,	7
12	,,	,,	,,	,,	9
15	,,	,,	,,	,,	12
18	,,	,,	,,	,,	14
24	,,	,,	,,	,,	18
30	,,	,,	,,	,,	28

T SQUARES of best seasoned wood—

24 inch Ebony with moveable stock	Rs.	2			
36 ,, do.	,,	,,	,,	,,	12
24 ,, Pear Tree with Brass edges	,,	,,	,,	,,	6
36 ,, do.	,,	,,	,,	,,	8
48 ,, do.	,,	,,	,,	,,	10
24 ,, do.	,,	plain edges	,,	,,	4

EBONY AND PEAR TREE STRAIGHT EDGES.
Brass Circular PROTRACTOR divided on silver with extending arms complete, in velvet lined Mahogany box 85 0
Plain Brass Circular PROTRACTOR in Mahogany box 25 0
Semi-circular Protractors, brass in a Mahogany box... 20 0
CLINOMETERS of Boxwood, Brass mountings, with compass, 2 Levers, scales, and folding sight, in case. 25 0
FLOATING SCALES, Boxwood, 12 inches, in sets of six with offsets to match, in Mahogany box..... 30 0
PLOTTING SCALES Single, 12 inch 2 0
OFFSET SCALES to match, each..... 1 0
TRIANGLE PLOTTING SCALES, 6 scales on one, 12 inch with offsets to match 10 0
ARCHITECTS' SCALES, 6 scales on one, 12 inch. 8 0
BOXWOOD PROTRACTORS, 6 inch 4 0
IVORY PROTRACTORS, 6 inch 5 0
BOXWOOD, Two feet 4 fold Rules from 4 0
OPTICAL SQUARES, bronzed, in neat leather cases, latest improved..... 14 0
7 & 8 Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—FOR PRIVATE SALE, the GINNING MACHINERY and FACTORIES belonging to the above Company at Jalgaum, Khanguam, and Bunjara.

Particulars can be obtained and offers received at 27, Meadow Street.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE has just received a large and fashionable assortment of MILLINERY, &c., which is now on view:—

Hats for Ladies, trimmed in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, &c., from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35.
Hats for Ladies, trimmed and untrimmed, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 35.
Hats for Boys and Girls, trimmed and untrimmed, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 24.
Hats and Hoods for Infants, in Silk, Satin, Cashmere, and Pique, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 24.
Infants' Cloaks, in Cashmere, Braided Silk, and Muslin, richly trimmed with Embroidery, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 80.
Boys' and Girls' Pelisses and Blouses, in Pique, Cashmere, and Cloth, for outdoor wear, from Rs. 13 to Rs. 24 per suit.
Boys' Knickerbocker Suits, in Cloth and Linen, Rs. 11 to Rs. 20.
Do. do. Stockings, Coloured, Rs. 14 per dozen.
Dressing Gowns, in Muslin, Pique, and Doria, Rs. 35 to Rs. 60, richly trimmed.
Royal Sandringham Frilling, for Ladies and Children's Under-linen, of all widths.
Infants' Cap Fronts, trimmed, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8.
Infants' Richly Embroidered Jaconet Capes, Rs. 10 to Rs. 13.
Ball Dresses, very elegant, in the newest styles, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 65.
Garnitures of Flowers, with Gold and Silver Birds, Insects, &c., mixed, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.
Head Dresses of Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, interspersed with Gold and Silver Ornaments, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.
Gold Fire, Combs, Balls, &c.,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MAZAGONS advanced from 310 to 325 and closed firm at that rate, Back Bays close at 2,625, Elphinstones 600, New do. 180, United Victorias 1,220 per share, Bank of Bombay shares at 40 discount, Presidency Bank 65, National Bank 112, Credit Mobilier 40, Old Financials 48 per share. Market steady but quiet.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of shares	Value of each	Paid up.	Div. last half-year.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	£ s. d.		
10,000	500	500	nil.	Asiatic Bank Corpn.	4 per share.
1,000	100	100	.....	Bank of New Zealand	nil.
6,000	500	500	.....	Bank of Bengal	0,500 per share.
1,000	1,000	500 pd	.....	Bank of Bombay	40 ors.
2,000	500	500	.....	Bombay, Persia Bank	50 per s.
500	250	125 p.	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	90 per share.
10,000	100	100	.....	Colonial Bank	15 per share.
12,000	100	100	.....	Commercial Bank of India & Australia	10 per share.
12,000	250	250	nil.	Oriental Bank	10 per share.
2,000	250	5	.....	Chartered Bank of India & China	180 per share.
200	25	12½	.....	Union Bank	17½ per share.
2,000	1,000	250	12	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China	24 ex-div.
1,000	500	200	.....	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Nominal.
1,000	500	250	.....	Delhi and London	No quotation.
1,000	500	250	.....	Indian Peninsular	
1,000	100	15	.....	Imperial Bank	34 p share.
1,000	100	15	.....	Imperial Bank of London	40 per cent.
1,000	100	15	.....	London Chartered Bank of Australia	15 per cent.
1,000	100	15	.....	National Bank of India	112 per sh.
2,000	250	10	.....	Oriental Bank	25 p 25 per. ex-di
20,000	250	.....	.....	Royal Bank of India	65 per share
2,000	100	.....	.....	Imperial Bank	99 to 99 per share

[illegible]

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

4,000	100	15	.....	Bengal Credit Mob.	39 to 40 per sh.
2,000	100	Not paid	.....	Bombay Commercial Association	150 per share.
4,000	100	15	.....	Financial Assn. of India and China	47 to 48 p. share.

LAND COMPANIES.

10,000	5,000	.....	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	2,600 to 2,650 p.s.
1,000	1,000	20 p. s.	.....	Elphinstone Land Co.	600 per sh.
1,000	400	.....	.....	New Do.	175 to 180 p. s.
10,000	4,000	.....	.....	Pyree Land Co.	1100 p. s.
2,000	2,000	.....	.....	House and Land Investment Co.	15 per share
1,000	5,000	4,000	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	820 to 835 p. sh.
2,000	1,125	20 p. s.	.....	Fort Canning	320 per share
15,000	10,000	6,000	.....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	1,215 to 1,250 sh.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

20,000	5,000	2,000	.....	Bombay Ship Co.	1,400
20,000	2,000	2,000	26	B. Coast and Inland Steam Nav. Co.	No quotations.
2,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co.	1,015 per share.
10,000	5,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Pen Ferries	330 to 340
2,000	1,000	9,000	.....	Bombay Steamship Co.	
150,000	1,000	2,000	.....	Princess Steamship Co.	275 per share.
150,000	500	250	.....	Venus Planing Ship & Foundry Co.	
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Western India Steam Ship Co.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	15	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated stock
£20	15	6 p.c.	Do. New Issue
£20	£3	5 p.c.	Do. Shares
£100	all	5 p.c.	Bombay, Baroda & C. I. Ry.

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London	4 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
Do.	4 do.	1s. 11¾d.
Do.	6 do.	1s. 11¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	196½.
Do.	10 days' sight	196.
Do.	60 Do. do.	194.
Madras	30 Do. do.	196.
Ditto	4 months' do.	194 nominal.
Ceylon	20 days sight	217.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

On Government Securities	... ...	6 per cent.
On Bills	8	8 do.

BANK OF BENGAL.

On Government Securities	... ...	5 per cent.
On Bills	... ...	6 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

[illegible]	Rs.	Transfer Loans	Rs. 83
[illegible]	,,	Loan 1857-58	,, 93
[illegible]	,,	Do. 1858-59	,, [illegible]
[illegible]	,,	Do. 1859-60	,, 86½
[illegible]	,,	Do. 1861-62	,, [illegible]
[illegible]	,,	Do. 1862-63	,, [illegible]
[illegible]	,,	Do. 1866-67	,, [illegible]
[illegible]	,,	Do. Loan 1854-55	,, 102
[illegible]	,,	Public Works Loan 1854-55	,, 102
[illegible]	,,	[illegible]	,, [illegible]

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

[illegible]	Rs. 16-4 at 16-7.
[illegible]	16-4
[illegible]	333
[illegible]	333
[illegible]	334
[illegible]	334
[illegible]	13-4
[illegible]	14-4

PRICE CURRENT, 21st January 1867.

Articles.	Rs. Per candy.
Cotton	280 to 285
Cotton, Broach and Mows	265 to 270
Surat and Broach	265 to 270
Pawlee	290 to 300
Oomrawtee	290 to 300
Khandeish (New)	270 to 280
Dhollera	305 to 310
Kingmighaut (New)	310 to 315
Comptahllee Akote (New)	300 to 305

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 12th January 1866, compared with the statement issued on the 15th January, 1867 :—

LIABILITIES.	12th Jan.	19th Jan.
Proprietors' Capital	Rs. 209,00,000	Rs. 20,900,000
Govt. Treasury Balances.....	,, 64,67,745	,, 69,07,342
Deposits at Head Office	,, 260,81,373	,, 261,75,557
Do. at Branches	,, 28,97,653	,, 29,33,893
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	,, 1,00,682	,, 1,66,641
Sundries	,, 13,74,925	,, 9,86,795
	Rs. 578,63,881	Rs. 581,61,107
ASSETS.		
Loans at Head Offices and Branches	Rs. 47,31,765	Rs. 46,81,996
Credit Accounts at Do	,, 169,15,417	,, 169,61,492
Bills Discounted at Do	,, 174,71,743	,, 174,7,,899
Dead Stock	,, 10,35,131	,, 10,29,521
Stamps	,, 11,067	,, 12,032
Balances with Agents	,, 53,688	,, 54,201
Sundries	,, 11,84,269	,, 14,32,937
Govt. Reserve Cash	,, 24,68,765	,, 20,97,342
Do. Currency Notes at Head Office	,, 147,47,493	,, 141,09,367
Do. Branches.....	,, 49,76,685	,, 54,20,220
	Rs. 578,63,881	Rs. 581,61,107

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 21.

Alexander, Major W. R., 18th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Poona.
Bannatyne, Major T. M., Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
Lawford, Major E. M., 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, on leave, from [illegible].

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 21.

Gibbons, Surgeon J., Royal Artillery, to join, to Secunderabad.
Ottley, Lieutenant R., 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to join, to Aurungabad.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL RUSSELL.

Bombay, Monday, 21st January.

Ensign W. Deverell, H. M.'s 45th Foot, and Major W. M. S. Bolton, 106th Foot, have obtained leave to proceed to England by th Overland route on medical certificate, subject to confirmation.

These officers are not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report themselves to the Adjutant General Horse Guards.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 15th January.

The Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals British Troops has permission to proceed on his annual tour of inspection.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Captain C. J. Anderson, Staff Corps, to act as Brigade Major at Mhow.

Captain Anderson will continue to perform the duties of Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief until further orders.

6th Regiment N. I.—Major H. T. Briggs to be second in command and Captain J. J. Elder to be wing officer in succession to Major Faulkner, who vacates on promotion.

Captain J. F. Cornewall to officiate as wing officer during the absence of Captain Elder or until further orders.

9th Regiment N. I.—Captain G. W. Hanson to be wing officer, vice Thompson appointed second in command.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

[illegible] H. G. Thompson, 1st Foot 2nd Battalion, [illegible]ary to 30th June, to remain at the Presidency [illegible] studying the native languages.
Hunter, 106th Foot, from 17th January [illegible]main at Poona to appear before an [illegible]s, from 5th January to 3rd [illegible]y, on medical certificate, [illegible]ficate to Europe.

Lieute[illegible] from 1st Ma[illegible] for the purpose [illegible] Lieutenant P. M. [illegible] to 15th February, to [illegible] examination committed. Major E. L. Scott, Staff Co[illegible] February, to proceed to Bombay preparatory to obtaining a final cer[illegible].

SHIPPING.

Jan. 21	Ketch Kukhanoo	Nundee	Cochin, Dec. 31.
	Rovel	Nundee	Cochin, Dec. 31.
	Hannah (s)	Brodfoot	Calcutta, Jan. 2.
	Mohamdee	Wilson	Liverpool, Oct. 10.
		DEPARTURES.	
	Mahomedee	Wilson	Akyab.
Jan. 21	Khoosroo	Reed	Colombo.
	Mary Ellen		

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Cumberland, R. Bell, bound to Liverpool.
Ship London, Nundee, bound to Cocanada.
Barque Noel, B. Li Wingfield, bound to Madras Coast.
[illegible] for Cutch Mandavie, began to load yesterday.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, bottled by FRIEND, at Re. 5 per dozen. A reduction made for 100 dozen for Cash payment. Agents, THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).
Bombay, 16th January 1867.

GENERAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION, (LIMITED IN LIQUIDATION).—A sufficient number of Shareholders not having attended the GENERAL MEETING of this Company, called on the 21st instant, it stands POSTPONED till SATURDAY the 9th February next.
E. H. WARREN,
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY, } Liquidators.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Bellasis Road, at 4 P. M. on THURSDAY the 31st instant, to transact the following business :—
1st. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Accounts for the past year.
2nd. To consider a Resolution that the Company be wound up voluntarily.
W. LAMB, Manager.
Bombay, 21st January 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "PRINCE ROYAL," Captain ALCOCK, from Aden, are requested to send off Boats without delay for their respective Goods, otherwise they will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.
Captain ALCOCK will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
JOHN GLOVER & Co.,
Agents Ship *Prince Royal*.
Bombay, 21st January 1867.

BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER (LIMITED). —NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Calcutta, on MONDAY, the Eleventh day of February next, at 3 o'clock P. M.
To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Accounts for the past year, and
To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.
By order,
J. J. COGSWELL, Manager.
Calcutta, 19th January 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned and other Articles of UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Town Custom House (in accordance with the Notice given in the *Times of India* and *Gazette*, on the 19th and 27th December last, and in conformity with Sections LVI. and LVII. of Act VI. of 1863) on THURSDAY the 24th day of January 1867, consisting of Glassware, Piece Goods, Cavalry Saddles complete, Furniture Chintz, Indian Condiments, China Bangles, Silk Piece Goods, Plated Geneva Watches, Pure gold Native Bangles, Bengal Goraco, French Cognac, Twist Grey Goods, China Preserves, Vermilion, China Ware, and a variety of other Articles.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required as the Lots are knocked down, and the Goods to be cleared within three days after the day of sale.
J. H. GRANT,
Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs P. D.
Bombay, Custom House, 16th January 1867.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Company having complied with all the requirements of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Ordinance (No. 5 of 1866) have now become, and are, a Corporation thereunder, and their business will from and after this date be conducted under the style or name of the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company (Limited) having ceased to exist, Shareholders are now liable for twice the amount of their Shares, as is more particularly set forth in the said Ordinance.
For convenience sake the Bills, Deposit Receipts, Notes, and all other Documents and engagements whatsoever bearing the name of the late Company may be retained and continue to circulate in their present form.
As in accordance with the provisions of the said Ordinance, the Corporation assume, and take over all liabilities, contracts, and obligations of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company (Limited). The Shareholders of the Corporation are under the Ordinance liable for the whole amount of the present issue of Notes in addition to their liability in respect of other obligations of the Corporation.
By order of the Court of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER, Manager.
Hongkong, 20th December 1866.

GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

OPEN EVERY EVENING,

With a highly refined, chaste, and varied Entertainment.

THE PREMIER EQUESTRIENNE OF THE WORLD,
MDLLE. ELLA ZOYARA,
In her thrilling flight of Balloons, Pirouettes, Backward Flying Statuary,
In conjunction with the indefatigable
CORPS OF ARTISTES,
Whose prowess in the most intricate exercises of the Profession stands
PRE-EMINENT AND UNDISPUTED.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class, Reserved Chairs	Rs. 5
Second Class	,, 3
Third Class.....	,, 1
Private Boxes (admitting 8)	,, 20

Plan of the Amphitheatre and Private Boxes may be secured at the Circus daily from 10 till 5.

FRIDAY, 25TH JANUARY,
BY PARTICULAR DESIRE,
A GRAND PERFORMANCE
FOR NATIVE LADIES ONLY,
SATURDAY, 26TH JANUARY,
GRAND MID-DAY PERFORMANCE,
COMMENCING AT 3 O'CLOCK.

For the accommodation of Families—Children half price to all parts of the House. Doors open, afternoon, at 2, and evening, 7½.

GALENDAR.—JANUARY 1867.

PHASES OF THE MOON:

Last Quarter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Day.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Remarks.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	22 Saturn rises at 11-31 A.M.	6 38	5 46	0 8	0 23	
Wed.	23 Venus rises at 5-32 A.M.	6 37	5 47	0 48	1 7	
Thurs.	24 Mars on the Meridian at 10-52 P.M.	6 37	5 47	1 25	1 43	
Fri.	25 Day of light lasts 11h. 11m.	6 37	5 48	2 3	2 22	
Sat.	26 Mercury rises at 8-0 A.M.	6 37	5 48	2 44	3 5	
Sun.	27 3rd Sunday after EPIPHANY	6 37	5 49	3 28	3 54	
Mon.	28 Moon passes 3° 14' N. of Saturn at 2-25 A.M.	6 37	5 50	4 23	4 56	

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

NOW READY.

No. III, VOL. II.
JANUARY 1867.

CONTENTS,

CARTOON—The great Tragedy of Punch and Judy.
As performed at the B.....A.....Office.
1st HALF SHEET—Croquet again.
2nd HALF SHEET—Out of Place—very!
1st QUARTER SHEET.—The Clergymen and the Loafer.
2nd QUARTER SHEET—A heavy Swell upon the Indian Ocean.
Dedicated to the Officers and Po[illegible]s of the P. & O.
Mr. Crawford's New Lights.
The Gowpaté Maker.
The Bugles Beauty.
Our Scapegrace Contributor on Xmas Day.

Agents for Bombay.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING and Co., Rampart Row.
Agents for Poona.—Messrs. ROGERS & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We have much pleasure in acknowledging receipt of the number of *Punch in India*, which has made its appearance with very excellent punctuality. The number is altogether a superior one, whether looked at from an artistic or a literary point of view, and as things go, is decidedly cheap even at two rupees.—*Times of India.*

We beg to acknowledge receipt of *Punch in India*, which is, if anything, an advance on preceding numbers. The illustrations are excellent and month by month become more worthy of the able and witty letter-press which fills this capital periodical. Its proprietors have found it necessary to increase its price from one to two rupees; a necessity which need surprise no one in a position to judge of the expense and difficulty of getting out such a publication in India, especially where the facilities for the special work it needs are so few and costly. We are sure, however, that society in Bombay, and in the outstations of this Presidency, will not willingly let so meritorious an effort, to amuse and serve the public, fall through, for want of a little timely aid and encouragement.—*Poona Observer.*

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 2	LAHORE	Jan. 12
AGRA	Jan. 15	LONDON	Dec. 18
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 16	MAURITIUS	Sept. 18
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 28	MADRAS	Jan. 16
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 23	MALTA	Dec. 23
BANGALORE	Jan. 16	MECCA	Jan. 15
CALCUTTA	Jan. 15	COTACAMUND	Jan. 12
CAPE	Oct. 16	OUDH	Jan. 9
CEYLON	Jan. 14	PENANG	Jan. 10
FRANCE	Dec. 19	PUNJAUB	Jan. 12
HONGKONG	Jan. 1	SUEZ	Dec. 28
KURRACHEE	Jan. 15	SINGAPORE	Jan. 8

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1867.

Our readers are aware that there has been for some time considerable agitation in England on the subject of the ceremonial of the Church. Some Clergymen in London have made themselves conspicuous by adopting a dress and ritual of a more elaborate kind than has been seen in the English Church for a century or two. Copes, chasubles, and albes, have taken the place of the plain surplice and hood, or the black gown, while a minute and particular attention to little points of ceremony, especially in connection with the Holy Communion, marks the same school. The question may reasonably be asked, why the Bishops tolerate usages which they nearly all, though in different degrees, condemn? But in order to answer this natural inquiry it is necessary to make some remarks on the state of the law as it bears upon these observances.

A Clergyman is bound in three ways: by the rubrics of the Prayer Book, by Act of Parliament, and by the canons of the Church of England. The first indeed are binding on him in law, on account of the second which imposes them by the Act of Uniformity, and the last are only obligatory when they are not opposed to the second, for an Act of Parliament overrides everything. Looking to these three sources, what are the duties prescribed to Ministers in the English Church in respect of dress and ceremonial?

That on which the ritualists rely is the rubric, or directions printed in the Prayer Book, before the morning prayer, which enjoins the use of such ornaments (both of the Church and its Ministers) as were in the Church of England, by the authority of Parliament, in the second year of King Edward the Sixth, that is, in 1548 and the beginning of 1549. Even in this single authority an ambiguity is discovered, namely, whether the rubric prescribes the use of such ornaments as were actually to be found in England in that year, or those ordered by the Prayer Book of King Edward published in that year. In the former case there would be a wide latitude of dress, for (as the ritualists has shown,) there was a variety of usage in dress and Church ornaments then existing handed down from pre-Reformation times. This argument, however, though it has not been decisively overruled, seems to prove too much, as it would make the rubric of our Prayer Book not only permit, but even enjoin, a revival of ancient and various practices quite inconsistent with uniformity of any kind. The more probable view is that we are referred in our rubric to that of 1549, which was re-enacted both by Queen Elizabeth and subsequently by Charles II. in 1662 in the Act of Uniformity, which is the present law of the Church of England. This being the case, it is argued that the straightforward course is simply to follow the rubric of King Edward, on which later rules are founded. Now this rubric enjoins that officiating priests in Parish Churches shall wear the surplice at daily prayers, but at the Holy Communion "a white albe (a tight fitting dress) with vestment or cope," the assistant priest or deacon albes with tunicles." So that it cannot be denied that those Clergymen who have adopted this dress have the letter of the law on their side.

Not, however, that even this is undisputed. For it appears that not only were copes actually forbidden, and surplices substituted in the second book of King Edward, but that Queen Elizabeth herself issued injunctions to the same effect, which injunctions were acted upon by several Bishops, who required the distruction of such obsolete vestments. To this, however, it is replied, and apparently with truth, that these injunctions never were ratified by Parliament, and therefore have not the force of law, and that the Queen returned afterwards to the first book of King Edward, as we stated above. On the other hand the Canons of 1604, which, as we have said, are part of the Church law, though subordinate to Acts of Parliament, distinctly enjoin the surplices, both in Prayer and in the administration of the Sacraments. There is no doubt also that the surplice had, as a matter of fact, superseded the cope in Parish Churches in 1662, when, notwithstanding this, the rubrics of Elizabeth and Edward requiring the latter were re-enacted both by Convocation and by Parliament, even though the Puritans objected "that this rubric seemeth to bring back the cope:" a curious instance of foresight, as was remarked last year by the Dean of Ely in Convocation.

On one side then, (that of the restorers of old vestments,) seems to be the letter of the law, as contained in the rubrics based on Act of Parliament; on the other, a long established custom, and several authoritative prohibitions though not positively ratified by statute. We can hardly doubt that lawyers would feel themselves bound by the former, and so far the outcry would be on the side of the ritualists.

But probably our readers have been thinking (if they have accompanied us so far) with Hooker, that "it might require smaller wisdom to cut your coats." That extravagant importance is attached to such points of dress in the minds of those who are eager either to prescribe or to prohibit them, seems a very obvious inference from the New Testament. It is hard to conceive St. Paul trembling himself about the shape of his vestment. That all things should be done decently and in order, is a sufficient rule in things of merely outward import. But for many reasons we are of opinion that it would be unwise to legislate on such subjects. Indeed, to conceive that the Imperial Parliament would occupy itself with the line and shape of a Clergyman's robe, or would exact the use of the surplice or gown, is an absurd supposition. And, although the proposal of the Bishop of London, that some greater general power should be given to the Bishops of settling disputed points, has much in its favour, we are disposed on the whole to think that matters will work themselves right, both more speedily and more healthfully, by leaving them alone. The fact is that so far as ritual is a question of taste, there is such a variety of aesthetic sentiment in the Church of England that it is impossible for any rules to suit all congregations. It is with ritual as with music: a simple, rural congregation could not appreciate, and would perhaps be shocked by, musical services in the highest degree devotional to those of more educated tastes. The endeavour in a National Church should be, to aim at some general rules of uniformity, but not needlessly to override varieties of sentiment, or to ignore their existence. We are inclined to think that there has been something of unnecessary stiffness and timidity in the attitude of authorities in such matters. It is also to be considered that the revival of more decorous and even ornamental ritual in the last twenty years has been confessedly of great service in the promotion of hearty and devotional worship. A few narrow-minded persons may still refuse assent to this; but it is in fact undeniable. That the middle classes are attracted by well conducted services, inspiriting music, and noble Churches, as well as by earnest and powerful preaching, is a truth that any one may observe for himself, and which Clergymen will do well to act upon. Now there is no reason to think that this revival has reached the exact point of perfection and must stop where it is. Twenty years hence, then, who lives to see that day may be remarking on the improvement which they have witnessed during the period now future as we remark upon the past.

It may be objected, and there is force in the objection, that many of the observances in question are not looked upon by those who adopt them as merely ornamental accessories of worship, but that they are connected in their minds with a peculiar phase of doctrinal belief which needs to be checked. The cope, for instance, which is one of the points in dispute, was the garment in which the officiating priests used to celebrate the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; and its use is revived on the plea that distinctive vestments do honour to this the chief of Christian rites. To go deeply into this subject would carry us into a region of discussion scarcely adapted for a secular journal; but we certainly believe that something deeper than mere aestheticism is at the bottom of much of the revived ritual. It is true, indeed, that the origin of these much-contested vestments seems to have been a very humble one, as they were probably merely the ordinary dress worn at the time of the Apostles. Dean Stanley describes the tunicle as "simply a white shirt," originally; while "the mysterious chasuble," he tells us, "was only the slang name by which a Roman peasant called the long smock-frock which he drew over his coat on a rainy day, and which encased him as in a little house (*casula*), just as by the same metaphor a hat with us is called a *tile*." We are disposed to agree with his principle that the highest form of piety is that which makes nothing of such merely outward necessaries of religion. But it would be a shallow view of human nature which looked for a general agreement with this principle, for the power of association in investing such necessaries with a religious significance is too common to be ignored. But even if they mark a phase of doctrine which the English Church to some extent discourages, we believe that this is not the time for any violent or jealous interference with it. Direct contravention of truths, laid down by our branch of the Church, as it would be dishonest in her Ministers, so it ought to be checked by authority. But on secondary points a considerable latitude of view must be allowed in every Church which calls itself either National or Catholic. These persons advocate its interests best who interpret its formularies as admitting of a wide comprehensiveness, in respect of opinion, and its ritualistic precepts as allowing for a variety of devotional sentiment, so long as in one case the great Christian verities are untouched, and in the other the dictates of common sense and sympathy are observed. Any attempt to enforce a rigid rule on a varied and changing state of public feeling and taste would, we are persuaded, be both unwise and unsuccessful. Let Clergymen see that they preach the great doctrines of the Christian faith earnestly and heartily, and let them, in ritual matters, observe the rules of giving no needless offence and doing all things to edification, and the Laity will not be scandalized by minor differences in points on which, as experience has proved, exact uniformity of view will never be attained.

THE *Englishman*:—It was positively stated in the London Military Clubs, before the mail just arrived left England, that it would bring out to India a despatch from Lord Cranborne concerning the Mansfield-Jervis Court-Martial, which would create no small sensation here; and would most probably terminate the wretched affair—as far as it can be terminated—in a manner satisfactory to the Army in India, and to the general public both at home and in this country. Such a consummation is devoutly to be wished for.

THE same:—Sir Cecil Beadon seems purposely to seek expedients which shall make his administration of the famine appear, if possible, worse than it was. He is perversely ignorant of the fact that his conduct is closely watched, and seems to act as if he disbelieved in the existence of an Indian public opinion. If the home journals to hand by the last mail seem to view his journey to Agra with disfavour, we are at a loss to imagine what construction they will put upon the despatch of the junior member of the Board of Revenue, an officer who had formerly held the post of Magistrate at Balasore, to Cuttack. The Lieutenant Governor could scarcely have desired to cast suspicion on the report of the Famine Commission; and yet what else is likely to be the result of a mission of which no mention was made in the *Gazette*, and which coincided so singularly with the opening of the enquiry. We do not endorse the local opinion of Mr. Schalch's visit, because the independence and impartiality of the President of the Committee are too well known to make the public doubt that he will write anything but what he believes to be the truth. But the truth may be hidden; and if the public suspect the motives of the Lieutenant Governor, he has only to thank his own excessive want of caution and frankness.

This, then, is what is said at Cuttack of Mr. Schalch's visit:—"Mr. Schalch spent two days here. The Famine Commission are in Cuttack doing all they can to acquit Sir Cecil Beadon. The police, too, are instructed to bury all the skulls of the dead Kungalees along the roadside, and in every thoroughfare, so that they may be able to report that the numbers mentioned by private individuals have been either an exaggeration or a pure fabrication. They have worked vigorously, and have buried no less than 250 in one day."

Now, as we have said, we have implicit confidence in the Commission; but it is undesirable that wrong impressions should get abroad, and for all such expressions of opinion as that we have noticed, Sir Cecil Beadon has only to thank himself.

LATEST NEWS.

By Indian Telegraph.

GALLE, 21st January.
Steamer *Golconda*, from Suez, anchored.

KURRACHEE, 21st January.
Steamer *Comorin*, from Bombay, arrived.

BOMBAY.

THE height of water on the tower in the Vehar lake on Saturday last (20th Jan.) was 52.9 feet, on the corresponding date last year it was 52.8 feet.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden will proceed this day to Guzerat on circuit, by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway train.

A CORONER'S jury was empannelled on Sunday last at the Bellasis Junction Road, touching the death of a washerman named Wittoo Khundoo. The jury found that the deceased met his death by a fall from a height.

A TELEGRAM was received yesterday from the Director, Mekran Telegraph, by Government, dated 19th instant, reporting that the direct line was right to Constantinople, but the Persian line still continued interrupted.

The British ship *Prince Royal*, Captain Alcock, which arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Aden, reports that on her voyage she spoke off the schooner *Curlew*, bound from Aden to Arabia.

MR. JAMES HARRIDGE, Civil Engineer, has issued a prospectus for the construction of a line of electric telegraph through the province of Kattywar. It will be about 442 miles long, and the estimated cost for this undertaking will amount to about four and a half lacs of rupees.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Burmah*, Captain Irvine, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon in Calcutta, with the following passengers: Mrs. and Miss Miller, Mr. Turner, Mr. Phillips, Major Reynolds, Mr. F. Richards, Mr. Yule, Mr. Matheson, Mr. Fulford, Mr. Carbett, and Mr. Boyd. The ship *Westminster* was spoken off Vingorla on her voyage.

THERE were several European applicants yesterday before the acting Chief Magistrate for assistance from the poor-box, but Mr. Ommaney remarked that he could not help them as the box was empty. Any contributions from the charitable gentry of Bombay would be, we are requested to say, thankfully received for the poor-box.

THE Portuguese consul-elect will be glad to hear that His Grace the Archbishop and Primate of the East, on a recent strong representation of the present Vardenes, has finally very satisfactorily put an end to the Church squabble at the Church of N. S. De Gloria at Mazagon, which had been carried on for more than a year.

AN inquest was held on Sunday last at the Bellasis Road, concerning the death of a Hindoo named Luxamon Rowjee. The deceased was seen last alive and well on the previous morning at 10 o'clock by his brother, when he went to the Fort, and on his return home at 6 P. M. he found the deceased missing. He commenced a search for the deceased, and on the following morning the unfortunate man's body was found in a quarry hole. The Coroner recorded a verdict of found drowned.

THE case of *Veerbace* vs. *Hormusjee Framjee Wardon*, in which the plaintiff has filed a plaint, demanding the restoration of conjugal rights, has been fixed for hearing by the President of the Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker, on the 23rd February next. Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Messrs. Dallas, Lynch, and Langdale, has been retained for the plaintiff; and Mr. Taylor, instructed by Mr. Leggett, has been engaged on behalf of the defendant. The issues in the case were settled on Saturday last in the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court.

SUBSCRIBERS to the Mazagon Girls' School will be happy to hear that it has secured the services of the Rev. Antonio Manoel Lobo, and at the request of one of its directors, the reverend gentleman promptly took charge of the school. There is every probability that the school will be more progressive than hitherto, now that we have amongst us such men as Mr. N. Fernandez, late income tax assessor; Dr. Carvalho, and others who have been brought up by him in Latin and Portuguese. Some of the subscribers have evinced their wish to double the amount of their subscription to the school.

YESTERDAY the Coroner held an inquest at the Lunatic Asylum, on view of the body of a female patient there named Zoola Seedee. It appears from the evidence of an ayah employed in the Asylum, that on Sunday last, at 10 A. M., she heard a noise and ran to the spot whence it proceeded, and found the deceased lying at the foot of a tree, with blood flowing from her ear. Appropriate remedies were adopted by Dr. Shepherd, Superintendent of the Asylum, to save her life, but with no avail. The unfortunate woman died on the same day. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death from a fall from a height.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" CALENDAR.—We have to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of an abridged edition of the Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1867, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* office. As one Almanac after another reaches us, each and all silently soliciting our good opinion, it becomes a matter of some little difficulty to say the right thing in the right way about each of them. With reference to the one now before us, we think that it is got up in a style fully equal in appearance to any home Almanac. The matter contained in it is useful and well arranged, and in fact it is well worth the very modest price asked for it—Rs. 1-8.—*Bangalore Herald.*

ON Friday last, as the train from Baroda to Ahmedabad was within a few miles of the latter city, a bullet was fired from a gun by one of two natives who were standing near the edge of the line of railway, and it passed into a first class carriage, lodging itself in the closed window on the opposite side. Among the occupants of the carriage was Lieutenant Colonel Cahusac. Fortunately the shot did not injure any one. The impression among the passengers was that the men were shooting at birds, but the fact of the gun being loaded with ball instead of small shot belies that supposition. As the scoundrels could have had no idea of who was in the train, and could not expect to hit any enemy, although they had one in it, the act may be set down to wanton and reckless malice. It might have deprived one or more passengers of life.

A MEMORANDUM from the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, dated 15th December last, forwards for information to Government an extract of a letter from the acting First Assistant Collector in charge Dharwar, reporting that the distress for the relief of which grants were made from both local and imperial funds, has now nearly disappeared in the Dharwar district; and states that the Collector has been requested to furnish a statement showing the works and expenditure incurred on them up to end of November last, which will be submitted to Government as soon as received.
In a resolution dated 18th idem, Government have much pleasure in hearing that the late distress in Dharwar has passed away. The Revenue Commissioner should direct the Collector of Dharwar to convey to the g

His Lordship, on proof having been given that such was the case, ordered the name to be struck out.

The next names on the list were those of Mr. Pandoorung Dinnanath and Mr. Narryan Dinnanath, who were both represented by Mr. Howard. The learned gentleman said that neither of his clients had accepted the shares entered in their names, paid the calls thereon, nor signed the memo. or articles of association.

Mr. Scoble said that the Company was in liquidation.

His Lordship asked if Mr. Merwanjee was also in liquidation?

Mr. Peile said he was still carrying on business.

His Lordship then ordered the name of the Company to be entered on the list instead of that of Mr. Merwanjee.

Mr. Peile also appeared for Jeycooverbaee, wife of Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, who was shown in the list as an allottee for 100 shares. He stated that her name should be removed from the list, on the ground that she was a married woman, that she had never received the shares, signed the deed nor paid the call.

His Lordship held that the doctrine as to her being a married woman could not apply either to Hindoo or Mahomedan females.

Mr. Peile said that the name had been entered in pencil first, apparently in the native character, and then in English, and was not attested.

Bhugwandass Purshotumdas was called, and being examined stated that the signature to a deed was not in his wife's handwriting. She did not write English, though she could decipher it. Neither did she authorise him to sign for her, or to take the shares in her name. He could not say whether he signed the name himself, but if he did not he admitted that it was done on his authority. She never received a shares of any kind or anything about them. He never told her until about fifteen days ago.

Mr. Peile informed the Court that Bhugwandass had availed himself of the protection of Act VIII. of 1865.

His Lordship observed that the estate would be benefited.

Mr. Scoble incidentally remarked that they knew Bhugwandass' name sufficiently often already.

Bhugwandass, in answer to some questions put to him by Mr. Scoble, stated that his wife had separate property, she had given everything, even her jewels, up to the trustees of his estate.

His Lordship decided that her name must be struck off, and that they should try whether they could substitute that of the trustees instead.

Mr. Shamrao Pandoorung appeared on behalf of Mr. Sheshadree Mahadeo, who stated was a very old and infirm man, quite blind. His client had never applied for or received the shares which stood in his name and that it was entered in pencil in the deed.

His Lordship considered that it would be necessary that the man should make an affidavit stating the above fact and that he was too infirm to attend the Court.

Manchersje Cooverjee Setna, a transferree of 70 shares, applied in person to have his name struck off the list. He stated that he purchased the shares originally from Chinoba Shanker, the manager of the Company, and then sold them to him, who told him that they were bought on account of Bhugwandass. He signed a transfer deed in December 1864, but it is not forthcoming.

This case was ordered to stand over till Saturday next.

Nusserwanjee Nowrojee personally applied to have his name taken off the list. He bought the shares some time ago in the bazaar and a few days afterwards sold them again to a broker and signed the transfer paper.

His Lordship said this was a very common case. The transfer had never been effected, the applicant had taken it coolly, and was consequently still liable.

Nusserwanjee Nowrojee asked His Lordship to allow him time to find the broker, who he only knew by sight.

His Lordship gave him till Saturday next, but told him not to be too sanguine of getting off, if even he succeeded in finding the broker.

Some other objections were disposed of and the settlement of the remainder of the list was postponed till Saturday next.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Tuesday, 22nd January 1867.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE COMMISSIONER H. C. SARGENT.)

In re H. W. G. Lawson.

This insolvent, who is a broker, came up for his second hearing and there was no opposition to his discharge. His liabilities, it appeared, amounted to Rs. 3,16,325; his good assets to Rs. 26,331; and his bad assets to Rs. 28,214.

The Commissioner, after examining the schedule, asked the insolvent how he had employed the money he had borrowed.

The insolvent said the money had been borrowed to purchase shares and that he always lodged the shares with the Bank from which he borrowed.

Mr. Howard having addressed a few words on behalf of the insolvent,

The Commissioner said this Court was intended, properly speaking, for those who had become involved in the ordinary course of trading, and that if a man got into difficulties by what must be called gambling in shares, the Court in such a case invariably marked its sense of such conduct by postponing the discharge of the insolvent. He was not disposed to do otherwise in this case, and he would—simply on the ground he had mentioned—postpone the discharge (without prejudice) for three months.

In re Pestonjee Jeewjee.

The liabilities of this insolvent (who is a turban-bad folder) amounted to Rs. 42,029, and he had no assets.

The insolvent admitted that the debts had been contracted with the view of buying shares; and the Honble Commissioner on that ground postponed the discharge for three months.

In re Sorabjee Bhimjee.

The liabilities in this case amounted to Rs. 6,[illegible]48, and there were no assets.

The same order was made as in the foregoing case, for the same reason.

In re Jootta Treeumjee.

This insolvent was described as a general merchant, and it appeared that his liabilities amounted to Rs. 88,725,—his good assets to Rs. 42,404, and his bad assets to Rs. 15,500.

He admitted that he had borrowed money, partly for the purpose of buying shares; and his discharge was on that ground postponed for three months.

In re Nusserwanjee Sorabjee.

The discharge of this insolvent (who had been a clerk in the employment of the Eastern Financial Association) was postponed for the same period and for the same reason as in the foregoing cases.

In re R. A. Passmore.

In this matter the Commissioner, on the application of Mr. Marriott, made absolute a rule *nisi* giving leave to the insolvent to withdraw his petition, and the Official Assignee was directed to give up a bond for Rs. 30,000 which the insolvent had given him before leaving for England, from which he has now returned.

In re Muncherjee Hosjee.

In this matter the insolvent had, on the 19th November last, been allowed two months further time to prepare his schedule, and Mr. Howard now applied on his behalf that the time might be again extended on account chiefly of the enormous mass of documents which had to be gone through. The learned counsel read a lengthy affidavit in support of the application, and he stated that the debts of the insolvent's firm amounted to quarter of a million.

The Commissioner pointed out that the time already granted had expired.

Mr. Howard: Only on Saturday.

Mr. Dunbar, on behalf of Manockjee Shapoorjee Kaka (a partner and a creditor of the insolvent), and Mr. Mayhew on behalf of another creditor, both contended, that on account of the time having expired, the petition ought in accordance with the rules of the Court to be dismissed.

Some discussion followed, Mr. Howard at last asking the Court to dismiss the petition and give leave to file a fresh one. In giving his decision,

The Commissioner said: In this case there are two questions,—the first being, whether an extension of time to file the schedule should be granted. Upon that point I think there can be no doubt whatever that the Court has no power, after the expiration of the time allowed, to grant any extension, because section 9 states that all such applications must be made before the expiration of the time. The section does not of course go on to say that any further application for the extension of a *new* period granted by the Court must be made before the expiry of the time, but it is in accordance with the spirit of the section that such should be the case. Therefore I am clear that this application is too late; and the other question—and the more important one—is, what is to be done with the petition? Counsel has applied to have this petition dismissed, with leave to file a new one. There does not seem to be any rule which expressly applies to this case. Rule 14 seems to apply to a case in which the petition has come on for hearing and then been dismissed, and therefore I can do no more in dealing with this case than decide simply upon the special circumstances. The question whether leave should be granted to file a new petition must, I think, depend upon whether the insolvent can show that he was in any way prevented from filing the schedule within the time already given for doing so. In the present case the insolvent no longer applies for an extension of time, but there may still be circumstances which would justify the Court in allowing him to file a further petition. In a matter of this sort it is extremely difficult to arrive at the real state of the case, but it seems to me, after what Mr. Gamble tells me, that there is a good deal of jealousy between the two insolvents (viz., Muncherjee Heerjee and his partner Manockjee Shapoorjee); and whether it be, as the insolvent states in his affidavit, that he was actually prevented from filing his schedule within the time fixed, there may still be sufficient cause to justify the Court in giving leave to file a fresh petition. Under the circumstances of the case the application for an extension of time will be dismissed, the petition will be dismissed, and leave will be granted to file a new petition, for I do not think this is a case in which notice is necessary unless the Court thinks proper (not falling under sec. 14), and I do not see anything in the circumstances of the case which should induce the Court to require notice.

Order accordingly.

In re Javerchund Currinchund.

In this case the insolvent, who was supported by Mr. Cooper, came up for his discharge. His liabilities were set down at Rs. 68,427; assets good Rs. 43,381; bad 490. It appeared that the case had been referred to the Examiner in Insolvency so long ago as 1863 when Mr. Dunbar was Examiner; when that learned gentleman went to Europe Mr. Cooper was appointed Examiner, but as he was retained on [illegible] it was referred to Mr. Gamble, who had now sent in his report. Mr. Cooper applied for the insolvent's discharge.

The Commissioner, no opposition appearing, discharged the insolvent.

In re Cowasjee Burjorjee Bottlewalla and Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Bamboatwalla.

Those insolvents applied to the Court to be allowed to withdraw their petition.

The Commissioner allowed the application.

In re Henry Charles Boate.

The insolvent in this case came up on his third hearing. The liabilities were set down in the schedule at Rs. 11,200 and the assets (good) at Rs. 800.

Mr. Dunbar supported the insolvent, and Mr. McCulloch opposed on behalf of the Royal Bank of India.

Mr. McCulloch said his grounds of opposition were, that the insolvent, in conjunction with a man named Reuben, had borrowed the sum of Rs. 15,000 from his clients under false pretences; that he had fraudulently concealed property; and had recklessly contracted this debt. The learned gentleman then proceeded to say that the insolvent was without any means whatever, and that he had gone to the Bank with Reuben where they had obtained a loan on the deposit of some title-deeds of a house in Military Square, which was represented as being the sole property of Reuben's, whereas that person had only a small share in it. The promissory note which they signed on that occasion stated that the property was Reuben's.

The Commissioner said that the learned counsel must show that the insolvent knew at the time that the property was not wholly Reuben's, before he could substantiate that ground of opposition.

Mr. McCulloch, said that the money was lent on the deposit of the deeds as collateral security.

The Commissioner never heard of a Bank receiving deeds in deposit without examining them.

Mr. McCulloch, in regard to the concealment of property, submitted that the insolvent had given no account of the money received from the Bank. He had to account for Rs. 1,500. He had set down in the schedule Rs. 8,500 to Reuben, who had absconded, and yet put it down as a good debt. There was also a sum of Rs. 8,000 for horses, carriages, furniture, and servants, which required explanation.

Mr. Dunbar said that the Bank had taken possession of five shares in Treacher and Co., the title-deeds of some land at Tanna, besides Rs. 5,000 paid to them in cash. The insolvent had put down in his schedule Rs. 8,000 for household expenses, including keep of horses and carriages for a period of upwards of a year and a half, which for a man in his position was not extravagant.

Mr. McCulloch said that the insolvent, according to his own showing, started with a stock capital of Rs. 6,750.

The Commissioner did not consider there was any proof of false representation. The deeds spoke for themselves and would show what the property was, and should have been looked into at the time.

Mr. Dunbar said that they had the shares, property at Tanna, and Rs. 5,000 in cash. He characterised the opposition as vexatious in the extreme.

The insolvent was then examined, when he stated that he was under the impression at the time when they borrowed the money that the property belonged exclusively to Reuben himself, who had told him that such was the case. He did not personally look into the deeds, as the Bank had sent their solicitor to examine them and were satisfied with the same. The documents were written partly in Hebrew.

The Commissioner was of opinion that Mr. McCulloch could not go on any further with this objection; the Bank had the deeds and were able to examine them. It could not be held that there was any fraud in that transaction, so as to bring it under the penal clauses of the Act.

Mr. McCulloch then referred to a number of items in the schedule, and asked the insolvent several questions in respect thereto, from the replies given it appeared that there were several irregularities in that document as to some of the entries.

The Commissioner said that it was impossible for the Court to discharge the insolvent on the schedule before it, and accordingly ordered the hearing to stand over for a month, reserving all the other objections advanced by the opposition, the insolvent in the meantime to make such alterations or explanations as he might be advised to do.

In re G. S. Gibbons.

This insolvent appeared in person and asked the Court to give him protection till the next Court day. Some natives opposed the application, but the Commissioner granted the application.

In re Thomas Douglas Hewett.

This insolvent was formerly proprietor of the Bombay Hotel; had been to Europe and returned a short time since; he was now in prison and applied for his discharge.

The Commissioner refused the application.

FORT POLICE COURT.—21ST JAN.

(BEFORE R. B. BARTON, ESQ.)

THEFT FROM THE MINT.—Mr. E. J. Barker, an assistant in the Mint, laid the following information against a native employé thereof:—

Mr. E. J. Barker said: I am an assistant in the office of the Master of Her Majesty's Mint, Bombay. A man named Abdool Kurreem has been employed on the establishment for about a year as a labourer in the rolling department. Yesterday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a woman in the keeping of the said Abdool Kurreem reported to a police peon Sanik Mahomed, attached to the Mint, that while he was in the act of assaulting her, this piece of silver (produced in Court) dropped from his hand. From information received by the officiating Mint Master, there is reason to believe that there are other pieces of silver, the property of Her Majesty's Government, concealed in the house of the said Abdool Kurreem, situated at the back of the Town Barracks, and it is, therefore, requested that a warrant may be issued to search the house of the said Abdool Kurreem.

His Worship, on the information being sworn to, granted a search warrant as applied for.

A FORGED ADVERTISEMENT.—Mr. Macfarlane, on behalf of a Mahomedan lady named Ayeshabee, the widow of one Fuckeer Mahomed Bawakaka Renowlay, laid an information before His Worship, charging one Hormujee Rustomjee with forging an advertisement published in the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Jame-Jamshed* newspapers under the following circumstances:—

The late Fuckeer Mahomed died intestate at Bombay in June 1865, leaving surviving two widows and Ayeshabee and Fatima, four sons, and one daughter. He died possessed of three houses and a range of buildings, respecting which a dispute had arisen between the widows and children of the deceased. Ayeshabee had, therefore, advertised in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 14th, 15th, and 16th November last, and in a Guzzerate newspaper, and had also issued hand bills, cautioning the public from purchasing, mortgaging, or dealing in any way with her late husband's property without her consent in writing. On the 19th December 1866, somebody published an advertisement in the *Bombay Gazette*, and in the *Jame-Jasheed* of the following date, purporting to be under her signature and that of Fatima, giving notice of withdrawal of the previous advertisement and assigning as a reason that the said property did not belong to the late Fuckeer Mahomed, but that it belonged to the heirs and representatives of the late Chowaker Doonjee. Upon making enquiries at the newspaper offices the deponent was informed and believed that the second advertisement was inserted, without her knowledge or consent, by direction of one Hormujee Rustomjee, a Parsee, in the employ of the firm of the late Chowaker Doonjee, and the bank thereto attached was a forgery. Deponent had reason to believe that one Chowaker Kolooy Moosakaka and Mahomed bin Fuckeer Mahomed assisted the said Hormujee Rustomjee in inserting the forged advertisement. She therefore charged Hormujee Rustomjee with forgery, and the other two persons with abetting the said forgery.

His Worship said the case was a novel one, and granted a summons against the parties complained of.

A MUNICIPAL "RECEIVER" IN DEFAULT.—Purshotum Narayen, a receiver of municipal taxes in Girgaum ward, charged Mr. G. Lee with assaulting him on the 8th inst.

Plaintiff said: I went to the defendant's house at Khetwaddy to recover municipal dues for police and lighting rates for the second and third quarters of 1866, amounting to Rs. 6-4-4. The bills had been presented to defendant before, but he said he would not pay. A warrant was then issued by the Municipal Commissioner for the recovery of the said rates. Plaintiff showed the warrant to defendant in his verandah and asked him to pay the money. He pushed the municipal sepoy from the verandah, and raised his clenched fist against the plaintiff. He also took off his slipper and went to beat plaintiff, who thereupon went down the verandah and stood outside. Plaintiff had with him a municipal sepoy and a policeman whom he took with him from the road to assist him.

The municipal sepoy corroborated the plaintiff's story in some particulars, but differed materially from him in others.

His Worship, after having sought upon the evidence that the charge was a frivolous and vexatious one, and, in dismissing it, ordered the plaintiff to pay ten rupees to the defendant as compensation.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—21ST JAN.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

TRESPASS.—Mrs. Louisa Swinerd, wife of Mr. Swinerd, engine-driver in the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, appeared before His Worship to prosecute Mrs. Jane Kennett, charging her with wilful trespass in her dwelling-house, without having offered any satisfactory excuse for so doing.

Mrs. Swinerd stated that on the 15th instant, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the defendant came to her bungalow and beat her, and asked her why she called her a ——. Mrs. Kennett then struck her three times, once on her temples and twice on other parts of the head. Prosecutrix, who was having an assault had a baby in her arms, put it down and ran out on to the back verandah and directed the butler to call his master. She went back to take her child, and as she was dressing, the defendant kicked her on her right leg, and tried to throw her down. This time Mrs. Kennett made use of vile expressions towards the prosecutrix. Immediately afterwards Mr. Swinerd came home and saw the swellings on her face.

Manoel Sebastian, butler in the employ of the prosecutrix, said that on the 15th instant her mistress told him to go and call Mr. Swinerd. She did not say why she wanted him. When he returned with his master he found the prosecutrix crying, her hair all down, and her head swollen.

Mr. Swinerd proved that on the day in question, when he returned home, he found several bruises on his wife's head and bumbles.

His Worship fined the defendant Rs. 5.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.—Mrs. Kennett, the defendant in the above case, charged Mrs. Swinerd with using abusive, threatening, and indecent language towards her, with intent to provoke a breach of the peace.

His Worship, on the evidence before him, fined the defendant Rs. 5.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, our worthy and energetic magistrate, while disposing of a case before him, took occasion to make some wholesome remarks on the character of our domestic servants. I allude to the case of Bhicajee Dhunjee against Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee, (published in your paper of Friday last) in which the former charged the latter with unlawfully detaining his box containing his clothes, money, &c. Although I agree generally with the opinion expressed by the magistrate, there is one point in which I differ from him. Mr. Dosabhoy seems to assume that servants are always to blame when they leave their masters' service. In the present case it sufficiently transpired at the trial, showing that Bhicajee did not leave Hormusjee's service without reasonable or just cause; and the complainant stated, though it does not appear from the published report, that he repeatedly applied to his master as well as to his (master's) mother-in-law to restore his chest to him, yet he did not succeed; and the treatment he had received while in his employ was anything but kind. If servants are harshly treated, it is no wonder that they leave their master's service. On the contrary, if they receive kind treatment, their attachment to their masters becomes gradually more and more firm; and instances have been known where servants have been in one employ all their life.

The suggestions made by Mr. Dosabhoy for a legislative enactment are well worthy the attention of the authorities and the public generally.

Bombay, 19th January. R. E.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

BARODA, 19TH JANUARY.

ELEVEN guns this morning published to the listening world the departure of Major General Tapp, C. B., who has concluded a very thorough and satisfactory inspection of the 26th Regiment; bestowing, I understand, a varied and comprehensive eulogium upon it. Thursday evening witnessed a gorgeous thing in parades, all the pomp and circumstance of war combined to render the scene splendid, and I am confident that none of the bystanders, who were numerous, will ever forget that last glorious charge of the left centre section which, turning the flank of the Gymkhana shed by a brilliant strategical movement, carried a huge mango tree by a large majority, on attaining which bonfires were lighted, and oxen and sheep roasted whole. The entertainment concluded shortly after six o'clock, with God save the Queen, *Vivat Regina*, and no money returned; infantry in arms free.

The inspection dinner culminated in a very pleasant dance, which was wound up at an early hour in the morning.

Next day, Friday, a large party went out hunting with the Guicowar, and spent a very enjoyable morning. The cheetah was slipped twice and killed two black buck in the manner I have related in a former description of this sport. The only drawback to the amusement is that the spectators have to crouch in the flat *dhunneys* of the country, and get fearfully jolted in going over fields after the deer. *Cheetah shikar* is a sport of which its bitterest enemies can scarcely say, "it is no great shakes." After fulfilling the prophecy that "this day a stag must die," the hunting party wended their way to Muckunpoora where they refreshed themselves and returned home in the evening.

A few days ago the Guicowar instituted a gathering of wrestlers, who contended for prizes. About fifteen or twenty pairs struggled together, but their mode of wrestling is not interesting generally, owing to their definition of a fair fall. It seems that a man, to be considered thrown, must be laid on his back on the ground; nothing less will do, and this renders their contest frequently dull and tame. In one instance, the other day, the wrestlers both grovelling in the dust, remained almost motionless for about half an hour, one man lying flat on his stomach, and the other over him and keeping him down, apparently in the hope of smothering him at the end, sufficiently to admit of his being easily turned over. At last with a sudden and violent effort the under one threw off his oppressor and recommenced the struggle, in his turn making the foe bite the dust; I forget which of them ultimately proved the victor. In some cases, however, the falls were very pretty and effectual, while one pair were so evenly matched that they could not get one another down at all. They all start with their heads together and their arms clasped over one another's neck, each leaning forward so as to keep his legs well out of reach. This is quite different from the North-West wrestling, where the combatants catch where they can, and much agility and skill is shown in getting hold. Native wrestling is rather brutal in its license, it is fair to catch by the fingers and break them, or split the hand, or do almost anything else to disable the opponent.

AN ELOPEMENT AT KAMPTEE.

The following letter appears in the *Central India Times* of 19th instant:—

SIR,—It is extremely painful to my feelings to be obliged to request you to give insertion to this letter, but since publicity is at present the only way whereby a dear relative of mine can be defended from injurious imputations to which she is now liable, I must only lay before you the facts of this distressing case, hoping that you will be so good as to indicate the proper steps to be taken in order to obtain redress for the deeply injured parties concerned. The following statement contains all the important facts of the case:—

An officer of the 1st Royals, stationed at Kamptee, honourably proposed for my relative, who is a daughter of a veteran commissioned officer. All the family approved of the match, but a Major of the same corps (1st Royals) tried to persuade the gentleman from marrying. The consequence was, that the lady eloped, and after elopement, application was made in the first instance to the Rev. Mr. Pratt, Chaplain of Nagpore, and subsequently to Rev. Mr. Taylor, Chaplain of Kamptee, and both these gentlemen, after an amount of disingenuous shuffling and evasion, which I was surprised to find exhibited by Ministers of the Gospel, declined to grant a license. When asked to assign a reason for their refusal, they both said that the proposed union was not in accordance with Colonel Plunkett's wishes. The Rev. Mr. Taylor was earnestly entreated by the officer, the girl's father, and myself, to sanctify the union by marrying them, but the reverend gentleman declined to do so on the newly discovered ground, that he did not think the marriage would be productive of happiness to either the officer or the lady; and, moreover, it required the consent of the Colonel of the Royals. I have nothing more to add, except to express the hope that the public will now perceive that the present very distressing position of the lady is solely owing to the extraordinary refusal of the clergymen named above to marry her to the officer, who is most anxious to have the ceremony performed without delay. I herewith enclose my card and remain, sir, yours truly,

A MEMBER OF THE FAMILY.

16th January.

THE same journal, in commenting on the above, says:—

It has fallen to our lot to peruse many strange communications in our time; but we are decidedly of opinion that a more extraordinary letter than that which appears never met our eye in any journal published in this country. It reads like the romantic *feuilletons*, which lend so peculiar an interest to French newspapers, and having taken the pains to institute a minute and searching inquiry into the matter which forms the staple of the letter, we can assure our readers, that our correspondent has given only a faint and feeble representation of the actual realities as detailed to us in the best possible authority. The following, then, are the plain unvarnished facts of this truly sensational affair, and they will in the main be found coincident with the authentic version of our respected correspondent:—

Some time ago an intimacy sprung up between a young lady named Miss S—— at present residing at Kamptee, and Lieutenant W—— of the 1st Royals. As the lady is possessed of considerable personal attractions, this intimacy gradually ripened into a deeper feeling than that of mere friendship, and eventually blossomed into a proposal of marriage. So far all was smooth sailing, but now came angry breakers to bar the entrance to the haven of wedlock. Lieutenant W—— happens to have an uncle who is a Major in the same regiment with himself, and he has all along strenuously dissuaded his nephew from uniting himself in the bonds of matrimony with Miss S——. The major could hardly have objected to her on the ground of her being inferior in rank to Lieutenant W——, for the lady's father is a veteran commissioned officer, and by virtue of his commission, is just as much a gentleman as the Commander-in-Chief himself. Nor, in short, had the Major any objection to make to what he was determined to consider a *mesalliance* but that irrational one that the girl was an East Indian. Really, we thought, that such nonsense had been exploded long since, and could not now find harbourage any where save in the brain of an antediluvian. But it seems we have been mistaken on this point; for Major W—— threw every possible obstruction in the way of his nephew to prevent his marrying Miss S——, and so harrassed and hampered him that, at length driven almost to desperation, he persuaded the lady to elope with him. This extreme step would never have been taken, only that Lieutenant W—— had good grounds for believing that his uncle, in concert with the Colonel of the regiment, whom the uncle had completely won over to his side, was devising a plan which, only that Lieutenant W—— had been beforehand with the plotters, would have effectually separated him from the object of his affections. Whether this apprehension should be held a justification of the elopement we leave others to determine. All we have to say about it is, that the thing is an every day occurrence, and seeing that the match was approved of by the lady's parents and friends, we don't conceive that two grown up beings were bound under the circumstances, or could be bound under any circumstances, to make themselves miserable all their days, merely to respect the crotchety prejudice of an uncle or a Colonel. The "beldame prudery" may turn up the whites of her eyes at this liberal sentiment, we nevertheless suspect that it is agreeable to common sense. Lieutenant W—— was, we presume, the best judge of what *he* thought likely to promote his own earthly felicity, and if a man be not permitted to please himself in the matter of a wife, he may as well have no free liberty of action at all. He is then virtually in leading strings and controlled in the very thing, which, of all others, ought to be left to one's own absolute election. Before Lieutenant W—— returned to Kamptee, and after his adventurous flight with Miss S——, he naturally supposed that no obstacle would *then* be offered to their union, and under this impression, he, as our correspondent states, applied for a marriage license to the Rev. Mr. Pratt, Chaplain of Seetabuldee. That reverend gentleman, however, refused to grant it, and when expostulated with, said that he would not comply with Lieutenant W——'s request as he (Mr. Pratt) did not think the marriage would be a happy one, and, moreover, it was not agreeable to the Colonel's wishes. Finding the Rev. Mr. Pratt inflexible, Lieutenant W—— then, accompanied by the lady's father, applied for a license to the Rev. Mr. Taylor, Chaplain at Kamptee, but he, too, declined to tie the nuptial knot, and for precisely the same reasons as those assigned by Mr. Pratt. Now we cannot by any stretch of charity imagine that both these reverend gentlemen can be so grossly ignorant of the rights and privileges appertaining to their sacred office, as to believe that Colonel Plunkett can legally prevent them from performing the ceremony of marriage for any commissioned officer, even though he chose to put the ring on the finger of a female as law-born as the "grass-cutter," whom Major General K—— thought proper to espouse, or the "sweeper-woman," whom a captain and a magistrate raised to the dignity of being his wife, or even if she were as depraved as the notorious damsel to whom the Right Hon'ble Charles James Fox, Prime Minister of England, was pleased to marry. Is it not the fact, too, that some officers of the Royals have selected wives from the very class to which Miss S—— belongs and that these very ladies are accounted ornaments to the social circles in which they move? Can our aristocratic Colonel pretend ignorance of all this?

It is not competent to the Colonel to forbid the bans in such a case. The lawful marriage of an officer being a matter not cognizable by any military code, it is beyond the jurisdiction of the military authorities, and their interference in any way to hinder its solemnization is an arbitrary and unwarrantable exercise of power. A commissioned officer is under no kind of obligation to ask his Colonel's consent to his intended marriage, or to consult him at all on the point. The commissioned officer is in this respect entirely independent of his Colonel. The Chaplains, too, must be well aware that they are responsible to none but their ecclesiastical superiors for acts done in virtue of their clerical functions, and that no military tribunal can control or circumscribe their action in the legitimate discharge of their ministerial duties. The Colonel may be a superb potentate in the orderly room, but he has no voice at all in the Church, and the Colonel of the 1st Royals has just as much right to dictate to Messrs. Pratt and Taylor the particular texts from which they should preach, as prohibit them from marrying a commissioned officer to any woman he fancies to take to wife. Where no legal impediment exists, a clergyman of the Established Church has no option—he *must* perform the marriage ceremony when duly called upon to do so. In the present instance, no legal impediment *does* exist, and so Messrs. Pratt and Taylor have not even the semblance of a colourable excuse for refusing to unite Lieutenant W—— to Miss S—— in the bonds of wedlock. Their refusal to do so now is worse than irreligious,—it is cruel and indecent; and if they have no better exculpation of their conduct to offer than that throughout this melancholy business they have acted only in subserviency to the wishes of a commanding officer, their position before the public will be no enviable one.

CHINA.

(From the Overland China Mail, January 1.)

We are sorry to learn that the *Costa Rica* steamer, belong to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and intended to connect Yokohama and Shanghae on that line, was so damaged by the heavy gales which prevailed off the American coast on the 10th and 13th October as to have been obliged to put back to New York. This will probably alter the arrangements at present made, as it is not certain that another vessel can be put on the line to meet the *Colorado* on her first trip to Japan, though the Superintendent of the Company entertains hopes of being able to supply her place. The *Costa Rica* will have left New York however by this date, and will make her appearance here about the beginning of March, proceeding to Yokohama to meet the *Colorado* leaving San Francisco on the 1st April. We learn that the business prospects of the Company are very encouraging, and it is anticipated that a large influx of people from the States will take place when the line is once fairly in working order.

The case of the French barque *Hongkong* has been the theme of comment in the French papers. It will be remembered that after the mutiny of the coolies the vessel was picked up at sea by the steamer *Feiseen*, and claimed as a derelict. The Admiralty Court of Hongkong however, did not take this view of the case, and simply awarded a proportionate sum as salvage. The French papers praise the high sense of justice evidenced by this decision, as it would be a hard case if a vessel, found under such exceptional circumstances as these, were to be considered as abandoned.

We extract from our contemporary the *Press* the following account of a brush with the pirates:—

On the 12th Dec. the boats' crews of H.M.S. *Salamis* (Commander Suttie) and H.M.G.B. *Janus*, (Lieut. Commr. Johnson) had a brush with pirates at a place named *Wai Nin* on the W. Coast of the Island of Tonqua. Acting on the information received from the Mandarin of Quang-Hai, Commander Suttie landed with the above force numbering about 45 men and officers, for the purpose of reconnoitering this locality, which appears to consist of a large mangrove swamp, lying behind a barrier of sand, and skirted by high and thickly wooded hills. In one of the creeks, by which this swamp is intersected, were three junks, and five smaller boats, on approaching which, the party was fired on from several directions whilst a straggling force of about 200 men (as nearly as could be ascertained) were seen to be making off towards the hill, carrying with them, as usual, all they could conveniently bundle together at a short notice: some however remained in the brushwood on the near hill side, and continued a straggling fire with by no means a bad aim; one bullet, (amongst other "close shaves") passing within a few inches of Commr. Suttie's head. Of course these ruffians were speedily dislodged, and several of them shot, whilst scrambling up the hill. In the meantime Lieut. Johnson, with six men, pursued the main body of retreating Pirates, and had arrived within fifty yards of them, when a party of about 40 made a stand in a small gap, where they planted a red and white flag, and commenced firing with a rapidity and precision which might have given us a sadder tale to tell, had not a bank been fortunately at hand, behind which Lieut. Johnson halted his men and having extended them in skirmishing order, kept up a steady fire on the gap, which in about ten minutes, effectually dislodged the enemy. He then proceeded to take possession of the position vacated by the pirates, but as they were mustering in force at the head of the valley some 800 yards on, halted for reinforcements: these soon came up, but with orders to retire from Commander Suttie, who very sensibly deemed it inexpedient to follow far in an unknown country a force whose strength he had not been able to ascertain. The junks and snake boats were all effectually destroyed, and after having thus crippled the resources of the pirates, the boats returned to their ships, fortunate in the very desirable state, on these occasions, *without a man hors de Tai-nin* is likely yet to be the scene of further operations; as out of the force, which is certainly not under the number we mention, and is comparatively well organised, no more than 10 or 12 can be counted as killed and wounded in this affair.

The expedition fitted out by the Governor of Kwang-tung to operate against the piratical stronghold of Chu-choong on the West Coast, left Canton on the 30th instant, with a very powerful display of banners and gaily attired troops. The *Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy* has been chartered to convey troops and stores, as has also the *Cumra*. About 60 heavily armed junks and rowing gun-boats without number constitute the main body of the expedition.

A correspondent in Hankow writes per steamer *Fire Queen* to the effect that the Nienfei Rebels are approaching the City. At the date of the departure of the Steamer, namely, the 20th instant, the Rebels were stated to be about 300 li away; but the country people were flocking into the foreign settlement, and were in apprehension of their rapid approach.

IRONMASTERS AND IRONWORKERS.

THE following appears in the *Times*:—

SIR,—Without in the least attempting to anticipate the important information which we may expect from your correspondents at Brussels, Messrs. Creed and Williams, may I be allowed to point out a great peculiarity of the iron trade, which partially explains the present position of that trade? It is this: while the means for the production of iron remain constant or nearly so, the home demand for iron undergoes great fluctuations according to the amount of capital which is being invested in railways, bridges, factories, and other large permanent erections, which absorb much solid material. If the prices and quantities of timber, bricks, and the metals consumed were examined for many years back there would be found a remarkable excess of demand for these materials at times of great prosperity, when a large fixation of capital is in progress. Iron is, of all articles, the most affected by this varying demand. The following account of the average price of British bar iron in each year since 1845, drawn from monthly quotations in the *Economist* newspaper, will be sufficient to show this:—

Year.	£ s.	Year.	£ s.
1845	9 5	1857	9 1
1846	9 11	1857	8 8
1847	9 15	1858	7 4
1848	7 4	1859	7 0
1849	6 5	1860	7 11
1850	5 18	1861	8 5
1851	6 11	1862	9 5
1852	6 4	1863	8 0
1853	9 3	1864	8 7
1854	9 18	1865	17 17
1855	8 11	1866	7 11

It is apparent that the price of bar iron was very high during the periods of years 1845, 1847, and 1853-7, when much capital was in course of investment in railway and other fixed works. The revulsions both of 1847 and 1857 were followed by considerable depressions of price.

Since 1862 another variation of the same kind has taken place, and if we look to the present sudden cessation of railway schemes, produced by the late pressure in the money-market, to the temporary suspension of the iron ship building trade, and to the general absence of all speculative or large undertakings, it is apparent that the home demand will be reduced for several years to come.

The effect of these variations upon our foreign trade is at once apparent; a large home demand so raises the price that foreigners are enabled to compete with us. This is partly the reason why during the last two or three years we have been quite cut out of the continental market, and have been partially undersold in other markets, or almost in our own. It is now, when the home demand is falling, that we shall be enabled to compete on something like our old terms with continental producers. I am informed by merchants engaged in the trade that the continental demand is already showing signs of revival from the moderate fall of prices accomplished. I am far from denying, at the same time, that continental iron and steel makers are advancing upon us in a manner which should make us look round very carefully.

But what I should wish now to point out is the suicidal character of any attempt, either on the side of the masters or the men, to maintain, during a period of depressed home demand, a high range of prices and wages only warranted in a period of brisk demand. The result, if accomplished, would infallibly be the destruction of one of the most important branches of our foreign trade. The fact, however, is that an endeavour of the kind must break down, and can only lead to an increased loss of employment in the iron and many other trades, to a withdrawal of capital, and to a generally contracted and painful bankruptcy code of the trade.

It is said that one firm in South Wales lost a Russian order for 40,000 tons by hesitating to make a reduction of price. It is especially to be hoped that the ironworkers of South Wales will not be induced to resist the notice for a reduction of wages lately given. A strike now must inflict great loss and suffering upon them, and cannot possibly succeed. We have seen how disastrous to the men, at least, has been the strike in the Middlesborough district. A similar reduction cannot long be avoided in South Staffordshire. If I am rightly informed the iron trade there is in an unsound condition; the masters cannot profitably carry on their business at present prices and wages, nor can they stop their works; nor do they venture to propose a reduction of wages. Such a state of things can only redound to the injury of all concerned. If the men demand higher wages than the condition of the trade warrants they will run the risk of losing their employment altogether, and deferring and lessening their own future prosperity from a returning period of activity. A seasonable reduction will results in benefit to all, especially to the operatives. It alone can enable us to recover our position in the foreign trade, and to lay the basis of renewed prosperity a few years hence in home and foreign undertakings.

But I must say, Sir, I am often inclined to think that the masters are to blame for the difficulties they encounter with their men. It is because the masters are always thought to be making secret, but vast profits that their men display profound distrust in all negotiations. I believe that this secret system of trade is beginning to be broken down by the prevalence of joint-stock concerns, of which the profits are known to many, the accounts being submitted to an auditor, and the balance sheet made more or less public. The sooner publicity is substituted for secrecy the better for the interests of all. It will then be practicable to combine the interests of masters and men by the division of all profits exceeding a certain fixed amount—say 10 per cent. this arrangement, which has worked so well in the case of the Messrs. Briggs's collieries, seems to me the only panacea for the unreasonable contest between capital and labour. So long as the masters surround their accounts with mystery they may make large profits one year, but may expect at another time to be driven into losses and difficulties by the distrust and resistance of their men. Few can doubt that the present relations of

of affairs and give them the habits of organization and the political tact which are essential for the citizens of a free country. Some writers have even gone so far as to add that as a matter of historical fact, local institutions were the germ from which representative government sprang, the "primitive molecule" of which Parliaments are mere aggregations. De Tocqueville, M. Laboulaye, and many other French authors, have thrown this sentiment into a great variety of forms, and have succeeded in making it one of the commonest and most popular of all the sentiments by which people suppose themselves to be provided with a theoretical justification for institutions to which they are really attached upon grounds quite independent of theory. Certainly, when we pass from theory to practice, the shock in this instance is even greater than such a transition usually is. Nothing can be less like village Hampdens and embryo statesmen than the members of boards of guardians and parish vestries. The guardians in particular have for some time past been displaying their fitness to manage affairs of importance in a manner which makes observation on their misdoings almost superfluous; but they only illustrate a general principle. Guardians are bad enough, but they are a great improvement on their predecessors, the parish vestries. The parish really was the primitive molecule of the union, and what the parish accomplished in the way of poor-law administration is written, for those who care to read it, in the reports and other documents prepared by the first Poor Law Commissioners. The old poor law was probably without exception the most wasteful, the most insolently corrupt, and the most debasing system that ever was administered in any country. We have to think it, in a great measure, for a degree of crime, pauperism, and misery which hardly any other European nation in our times has exhibited. In short, whatever may be the political advantages of local institutions, they are most unvariably inefficient; they are infected with an almost incurable tendency to job, and with a stupid narrowness of mind which it is almost impossible to arouse to anything beyond the most petty objects. These evils, as our own local experience shows, are quite as real as the advantages which the system may possess, and they must be fully taken into account and allowed for in estimating its value.

It must, however, be admitted on the other hand that jobbery, inefficiency, and devotion to petty routine are by no means peculiar to parish vestries and boards of guardians. A considerable dose of each of these vices will be found in institutions which are administered by national administrative departments. In the dockyards for instance, and in military administration, jobs and blunders are the order of the day. No board of guardians, no parish vestry, could do much worse things than have been done in relation to the clothing of the army and the contracts for the supply of its various requirements. Again, it must be admitted that some local institutions are not inefficient. There is little to be said, we believe, against county rates and bylaws in general or against the management of the county police. It would thus appear that efficient administration depends not on the local or centralized character of the administrative body, but on other circumstances.

Let us now turn to the political point of view. In its terms can the local institutions favour liberty and confer a political education on the bulk of the population, and that centralization favours tyranny? In order to answer this question, we must consider a little more closely the meaning of the terms employed. What is commonly called liberty really means the division of political power between a great number of different people, and of course it is an identical proposition that if political power is divided amongst a great number of different people it is so divided. It is also true enough that the possession and habitual use of political power has a considerable effect on the mind of the person who uses it, and may thus be said to give him a political education. But these propositions have altogether untouched the far more important questions whether the minute subdivision of political power—whether you choose to call it liberty or not—increases the general happiness of the community and exercises a good influence on the minds of those who possess it. Upon these questions a variety of considerations present themselves. In the first place, no human creature is really benefited by an education in jobbery, inefficiency, and petty tyranny. To give him political habits of any kind, and to teach him the art of managing assemblies of men with a view to such objects, is like making a boy a bully and a brute and then teaching him to box. Accustom a knot of petty despots to job and and tyrannize over a workhouse, and by giving them political aptitude you only fit them to job and tyrannize on a wider scale. In the next place, although the habitual possession of political power has a great effect on the mind of the possessor, that effect is not of necessity a good one. The person possessing the power is practically irresponsible for the use which he makes of it, if he has no superior over him to call him to account and to keep him in order, the effect is apt to be very bad indeed, whether he is guardian, squire, or member of Parliament. In the third place, it appears to be incorrect to try to distinguish between local and centralized institutions, as if they differed in kind. All institutions are of necessity local. For instance, the administration of the navy is locally centralized, as are the dockyards and naval ports; that of the army to the different places in which there are military establishments; that of the Board of Customs to the various ports in which officers of the customs are situated, and so on.

Putting these different considerations together, we get the following results:—Institutions ought to be classified, not as being either local or central, but as being subjected to a greater or less degree of superior authority, and the moral and political advantages which they may be expected to confer upon those who administer them and on the general framework of society will depend not so much on the number of persons employed as on the terms of the employment, and will never be good unless the business entrusted to each particular person is thoroughly well done. Get a thoroughly good, pure, efficient, and wise administration, and whatever system gives you that will also give you the largest amount of indirect political advantage which is to be got out of it.

This brings us to the question how such an administration is to be secured; and although a detailed answer to that question would require, not an article, but several volumes, the leading principles of the matter are not difficult to discover. The conditions of good government everywhere are responsibility and publicity—in one word, the means of promptly administering justice between the governor and the governed. These conditions are violated quite as much by a system which puts all the power into a single hand, and makes a Minister of the Interior absolute master of the fortunes and means of livelihood of many thousand subordinates, as by a system which lets a little knot of perverse guardians turn a workhouse into a prison and its infirmary into a place of torment. What is required everywhere and always is that the nation at large by its own organs should carefully look into and superintend the exercise by every public officer of his public duties, giving him every opportunity to show that he has discharged them right, and taking no excuse whatever if he has not. This is what Parliament ought to do, and if it cannot do it directly it ought to do it by deputy. There is great use, no doubt, in a certain subdivision of authority. Unpaid guardians, unpaid magistrates, unpaid vestries, and the like, are excellent things in their way, but they want a strong hand over them. It is not because they are not paid that they ought to be allowed to tyrannize. There ought to be a board which could put them, or any of them, on their trial for jobbery, or mismanagement, or neglect of duty in any shape, and which should have the power of compelling them by summary means to do their duty. Such a body, of course, would afford them every possible opportunity for being fairly heard, and would itself be immediately responsible to Parliament for its proceedings. At present local bodies may in some few cases be advised, their proceedings here and there may be inquired into, and their members may be spurred to their duty by the public press; but what they require is to be made to understand that they are not masters, but public officers wielding powers for which they are responsible to the nation at large, which entrusted them with those powers, and not merely to the vestry of their own parish. A body representing the nation at large, and responsible to its organ—Parliament—would be the proper instrument for the purpose of teaching them this wholesome truth in a way which would make them recollect it, and which would convert the commonplaces at present current on the subject of local institutions and self-government from hollow shams into valuable truths.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JUST NOW, when our Government is anxiously considering how to tempt men into the army, it may be interesting to know what possible prizes a French recruit carries in his knapsack. In the first place, a French marshal has 12,000f. allowed him for the hotel forming his head-quarters; then there is his salary as marshal, amounting to 30,000f., with a special salary pertaining to his command of 40,000f. more. Then he is a senator by right of his position as marshal, which yields a further salary of 30,000f.; he is also an officer of the Legion of Honour, with the moderate salary of 3,000f.; sure there is his allowances for receptions, dinners, fêtes, balls, and soirées, which amounts to 48,000 f., with 12,000f. additional for office expenses. The total of these amounts is 175,000 f., or £7,000.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

BANKS.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India—No. XIX. of 1857.

Capital—One Crore of Rupees, in 50,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. F. GRIMM, Esq.,—Chairman
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
JAMES W. WRIGHT, Esq.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq.
DALSOOKRAM HURGOVUNDASS, Esq.
Messrs. BRODIE & WILSON, } Auditors.
DR. AMBARAM KEVALRAM, }
JAMES ROSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 17th August 1865.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 30th July 1864. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864 of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000).

Head Office—18, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon;

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited); and Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases collects Bills,
On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghai, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less then Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rules of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 4 mo's sight above £50 ... 1s. 11¼d. per Rupee.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11⅝d. "
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 12⅛d. "
On demand ..... 1s. 12¼d. "
On Scotland do. ...
On Ireland do. ...

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers for the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

COMMISSION.

12 months ... ... 6 per cent.
6 do. ... ... 4 "
3 do. ... ... 2 "

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 3rd January 1867.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-up CAPITAL—£500,000.
Manager—G. H. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Foukow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

4 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11¾d. per Rupee.
3 do. ... ... at 1s. 11¾d. "
2 do. ... ... at 1s. 11¾d. "
1 do. ... ... at 1s. 12d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ... ... at 1s. 12⅛d. "

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow:—

Repayable in one year, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. do. 18 do. 5
Do. do. 12 do. 6

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances or Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondees on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondees forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission is charged if the amount be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturdays 12 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 1st January 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH ... FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay, FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Subscribed Capital, One Million Pounds Sterling. Agents in Bombay ... FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandize and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August 1866.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.; Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Bernard Hall, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
William Hind, Esq.	W. Thompson Hill, Esq.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
Henry Fowler, Esq.	George B. Kerfoot, Esq.
Lewis J. M. Mason, Esq.	Joseph Kitchen, Esq.
William Atkin, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
H. G. Ashhurst, Esq.	Badahtal Naorojee, Esq.
John Bazeon, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Thomas Simpson, Esq.
Thomas Cornwell, Esq.	Francis Tothill, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	

ACTUARY & GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.—John Elphick Leyland, Esq.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices. For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs. 20,00,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.

Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.

G. F. HENRY, Acting Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Bombay, 29th July 1864.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums 1862	300,696	15	
Do. 1863	361,068	3	2
Do. 1864	466,405	12	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of	64,73[illegible]	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,150	18	6
Do. 1862	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	173,159	3	9

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN,

And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £735,000. Revenue exceeds £365,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £900,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

HENRY EDWARD ARTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL MCCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D
Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & EELE.
Agents— " EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
Secretary—D. MCLAUGHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No claims for Extra Premiums, Policy or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil cases charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "Vish Predur" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from quinquennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age	Civil. Half-yearly.		Civil. Monthly.			Military. Half-yearly.		Military. Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	33	35	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	43	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. MCLAUGHLAN SLATER, Secretary.
Church Lane, Bombay, 16th March 1866.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

BOHANNA DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.
EDWARD BURTO, Esq.
MARK W. COCKET, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.
SIR FREDERICK DEALTRY HART.
P. G. DALGETTY, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.
HENRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
ROBIN GOWER, Esq.
SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
LOUIS HEATH, Esq.
CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
JOHN ORD, Esq.
Capt. R. W. PEEL, R.N.
DAVID POWNALL, Esq.
ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
WM. BEVE WATSON, Esq.
LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.
HUGH LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. /b. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., M. B. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at least every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras ..... Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta ..... " MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong ..... " DENT & Co.
Shanghai ..... " DENT & Co.
Mauritius ..... " DAUGETT & Co.
Melbourne ..... " DU CROZ & Co.
Launceston ..... " MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Hobart Town ... " EDDEN & Co.
Adelaide ..... " FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Sydney ..... " DALGETTY RATTRAY & Co.
Dunedin ..... " DALGETTY RATTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, several BUNGALOWS, large and small, in different parts of Bombay.

Parties desirous to RENT HOUSES are requested to favour us with a call or a letter stating what description of Houses they require and in what particular localities.
ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

TO LET, the OFFICES in ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, at present occupied by the Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited). Increased accommodation might be given if required.
Apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 7th December 1866.

TO LET! TO LET!! TO LET!!! (immediate possession) OFFICES and GODOWNS in Sassoon's Building in Elphinstone Circle, next to Chartered Bank of Australia, India, and China, and facing B. & A. Hormusjee's Block. Rent moderate. Apply to BAZONJEE AND NUSSERWANJEE at the premises.

NOTICE.—TO LET, Furnished a large BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill for 10 months' certain. Also a BUNGALOW at Matheran called "the Mount" formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES SCOTT. For particulars and rent apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN.

TO LET, the OFFICE PREMISES in Church Lane, lately occupied by us. Apply to
1st November 1866. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET, two large GODOWNS in Church Lane. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
1st November 1866.

OFFICES TO LET, with immediate entry, the suite of APARTMENTS, formerly occupied by the Scinde Bank, and lately vacated by Messrs R. King Gillan & Co. and the Western India Finance and Exchange Corporation. These Rooms are situated in a central position, above the Offices of the undersigned, to whom application should be made.
WALLACE & Co.

NOTICE.—The UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED) are now prepared TO LET LAND in the vicinity of Victoria Bunder, in large or small lots, as may be required. For terms apply to
REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE UNITED VICTORIA & COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—TO LET, GODOWNS at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICES.

THE GREAT KHOJAH CASE.

NOW PUBLISHED
AT
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,
THE HON. SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD'S JUDGMENT
IN THE
KHOJAH CASE,
OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE
AGA KHAN CASE.

The Judgment is published in the form of a neat Pamphlet with Wrapper.
Price—ONE RUPEE.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, Meadow Street

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARES in the above Company, numbered 79, 109, 110 and 116, have been ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company, the Final Call of Rs. 500 per Share not having been paid on them.
By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 16th January 1867.

TIFFINS are always ready at the BYCULLA HOTEL between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock daily. This arrangement will be found most convenient for Travellers proceeding by the Midday Trains.
W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.
Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1865.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for large or small Parties at two hours' notice.

Gentleman or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.
W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.
Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.

The Wines, Liquors and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Manager confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minute's drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.
W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.
Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

OVERLAND CHEESE, BACON, AND HAM.—The late Cattle Plague having subsided, we are enabled to reduce the price of the above as under:—
Albert and Double Gloster Cheese,
weighing from 30 to 60 lbs. each,
(suitable for Messes). ...at Rs. 1 4 per lb.
Cheddar, Berkeley, Somerset and Pine,
varying from 7 to 12 lbs. ...at " 1 4 "
Stilton, from 9 to 12 lbs... ...at " 1 6 "
Wiltire Bacon in cut... ...at " 1 4 "
York and Wiltshire Hams... ...at " 1 4 "
These are imported in canvass with Sugar and Salt.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PHOTOGRAPHY.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) beg to announce to Amateur and Professional Photographers, that they keep an extensive and well selected stock of Apparatus and Chemicals, and every other Article required in the Art of PHOTOGRAPHY, including Cameras of every description, and of the best construction, Lenses by Ross, Dallmeyer, and others.

Glass Baths, mounted and unmounted.
Glass Dishes, Porcelain Baths and Dishes.
Glass and Porcelain Dippers, Ebonite Baths and Dishes.
Camera Stands, Printing Frames, Scales and Weights.
Stoppered and Graduated Collodion Bottles.
Graduated Glass Measures, Argentometers.
Glass and Wedgwood Funnels, Pestles and Mortars.
Patent Plate Glasses, Plate Boxes, and Plate Holders.
Vignette Glasses, Cutting or Shaping Plates.
Developing Glasses, Levelling Stands.
Head Rests, Rolling Presses.
Card Mounts, Albums, Stereoscopes.
Stills in Tin and Copper.
Collodions by Thomas, Mawson, Fonting and Blanchard.
Albumenized Paper by the best Makers.
Works on Photography, &c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED,
Sarony's Patent Posing Apparatus, or Universal Rest with Chair, and Ornamental Cabinet.

This recent invention is now being introduced into the principal Studios at Home, and will be found a most valuable aid to the Photographic Artist.

How's Photographic Tent,—one of the lightest and most complete hitherto introduced.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOT, BYCULLA.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OF FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Lancet.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from Impaired Digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ¼ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ½ and pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay ..... { TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah ..... { ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee ..... BUDGETT AND HUGHES.
Kolrez ..... BUDGETT AND HUGHES.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, BOILERS, ENGINES, SHAFTING, DRUMS, GINS, and OPENERS with ROOFING for a complete Factory of 60 or 100 Gins.

Private offers will be received, and if the Machinery be not sold privately it will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION in a few days.

For further particulars apply to
19th Sept. 1866. LEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE, new IRON BARGES, measuring 84 4/10 in length, 20 feet beam, 6 feet in depth, and lined with 2 inch Singapore teak—each BARGE will carry 135 Tons of Coal.
GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company.
Bombay, 4th January 1867.

FOR SALE, the two powerful STEAM TUGS, "ELEPHANTA" and "RULANNER," built by the Thames Iron Ship Building Company, with Engines by John Stewart of Blackwall. Tonnage of each 125 Tons, horse-power (nominal) 70 Horses. These Steamers are quite new, and are in perfect order.
GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company.
Bombay, 4th January 1867.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power
Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the best WOULDHAM PORTLAND CEMENT. Apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 18th December 1866.

FOR SALE.—One Vertical High pressure Steam Engine 9-inch Cylinder